HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,029—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th Aug.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B. HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	25th „
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
				Saturday.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	30th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

23rd Aug.	6th Sept.	20th Sept.
4th Oct.	18th Oct.	1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,195	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnigg	4,250	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
22nd Aug., 20th September and 18th Oct.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 25th, 1893

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 13th August, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 2,078 tons, on the 10th August, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	29th August.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	2nd October.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 9, 1893.

HOMEWARD BOUND.
OUTFITS FOR THE TRIP

TO SECURE { THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

FAR FAR AND AWAY THE BEST ! !

MOTHER DUDLEY'S

"CHELLANGE" TOOTH-ACHE CURE.

GIVES instantaneous relief in Tooth and Ear-ache no matter however severe and arising through whatever cause. Saves extraction and brings sound and refreshing sleep.

4s. 6d. per case, with Directions, of all Chemists.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

		Cash.		Credit.	
BRANDIES	TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID, Matured for Medicinal use, FIVE YEARS old	71	8	80	4
BRANDIES ***	TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, THE CELEBRATED "HEART LABELLED," Unequalled for its fine flavour and delicate aroma	44	0	49	0
BRANDIES **	TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, "CHOICE, MATURED"	39	8	44	0
BRANDIES *	TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, A good PEG BRANDY	35	4	40	0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Grey Granite or Cream Laid Cheap Half-Tola Note-papers, Parchment Bank Note Papers, Vellum Wove Note-papers, Tinted Repped Note-papers, Invitation, Menu and Ball Programme Cards, Writing Desks and Portfolios, Photo Frames, Ladies' and Gents' Fitted Dressing Bags and Cases, Albums, Pocket Books, Stylographic and other Pens, and Office Requisites of every Description.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., { General Merchants and Agents, } BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

"BACHELOR'S JARS"

Containing 1, 2, or 4 Gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be re-filled. This description of package is very popular on the Bengal side. Price is economical and Jars can be fitted with plated Taps.

PRICE per Gallon, Rs. 14-4 and Rs. 11-8.

VALUE of Jars allowed if returned undamaged and carriage-paid.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS :—MESSRS. BEYNON & CO.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy ! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA
GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says : "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says : "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM : NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

**PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.**
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

MARCKS & CO.'S—EXAMPLES.
HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.—PIANOFORTES.

THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM :—

	Cash price.		For 12 months per month.		For 24 months per month.	
	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875	0	79	0	42	0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825	0	74	0	39	0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500	0	134	0	71	0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600	0	143	0	75	0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895	0	80	0	43	0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000	0	189	0	100	8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus	945	0	86	0	47	0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Upright	500	0	47	0	26	8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example :—

Cash Price of Piano...Rs. 875
By Cash in advance ... „ 275
Balance... „ 600
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase... „ 72
Total... „ 672 =12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.

12 Months' purchase-value of Piano ......Rs. 672
or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months ... „ 40
Total... „ 712=24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH NON-SECRET REMEDIES.

COMPOUND DAMIANA PILLS.

Composed of genuine extract of Damiana, Nuxvomica, Cocoa and Phosphorus in most suitable Doses. The best Nerve, Muscle and Brain Tonic ever known, Rs. 2-8.

COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

The ingredients entered into the composition of these valuable Blood-purifying Preparations are compound extract of Sarsaparilla, Stilingia, Iodine, Salts, and extract of Colocynth. Is the best known Blood-purifyer and well-known preparations for Pimples, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Blotches, Tumours, Boils, Ringworm, Sores, Ulcers, Scrofula and other Skin Eruptions arising through any cause. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

EMULSION OF PURE CODLIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

The preparation contains in most suitable doses of pure Codliver Oil, Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potash, Iron and Magnesia in an easily digestible and perfectly palatable form. Compares favourably with preparations of its kind in quality and effect over disorders for which it is prescribed. Its virtues as a renovator of the system and curative agent are now fully established. Re. 1 per Bottle.

☞ Beware of Spurious Imitation of the above Preparations.

170, SHAIK MEMON ST., } F. S. MADON & CO., { NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 „	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾ „	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 „	„	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

FOR SALE.
THE
EDISON PHONOGRAPH

IS now on SALE and can be supplied with a Complete Outfit for Exhibition purposes, including, Bands, Songs, and Speeches made in England and America, together with a Duplicate of the Voices of Eminent persons.

Fourteen people can listen to the Phonograph at once through the Tubes, or thousands by means of the Funnel.

Price of Complete Outfit, packed with Batteries, 100 Guineas.

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH Co.,
69, FORE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TIVOLI THEATRE,

LATE SKATING RINK,
(Opposite Victoria Terminus).
COMMENCING MONDAY, 14th August.
Return of
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Farewell to India !
MONDAY,—BOCCACIO.
TUESDAY,—FALKA.
WEDNESDAY,—DOROTHY.
THURSDAY,—THE MOUNTEBANKS.
FRIDAY,—PAUL JONES.
SATURDAY,—ALLADIN.
PRICES :—Rs. 3; Rs. 2; & Re. 1.
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
FAREWELL TO INDIA !

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE THIRD CONCERT
of the Season 1892-93
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND AUGUST,
at 9-30 P. M.,
WHEN COWEN'S
"THE ROSE MAIDEN"
Will be Performed.

Seats can be Secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s on and after Tuesday, the 15th inst.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Unreserved Rs. 2.

S. S. "RUFFORD HALL,"

Arrived 9th August 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARKE will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th August, 1893.

MADRAS RACES,—1893.

DECEMBER 23rd, 26th, 28th and 30th.
(Under W. I. T. C. Rules of Racing of 1st May 1893.)

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRANCES CLOSE on the 15th August, and must reach the Secretary on or before that date. For Prospectus see W. I. T. C. Racing Calendar No. 1, of 16th May, and for First Entrances No. 4, of 30th June, 1893.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

KINGSTON SCHOOL, YEOVIL,
SOMERSETSHIRE, ENGLAND.
(ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.)

LARGE Staff of Masters: preparation for Public Schools and Exams: fine premises, healthy situation. Every attention given to Indian Pupils. References furnished. Prospectus upon Application to Office of this Paper.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882
and
In the matter of the JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.
GOCULDAS MADHOWJEE.........Creditor & Shareholder.

ON reading the Affidavit of Mr. GOCULDAS MADHOWJEE solemnly affirmed on the 8th day of August, 1893, and upon hearing Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, who apply that the Chairman's Report, dated the 1st day of August, 1893, of the Meeting of Creditors and Contributories of the Company held on the 26th day of July last, and filed in this Honourable Court should be confirmed, and that the Scheme for the sale and assignment of the business, property, claims, rights, assets and liabilities of this Company to a new Company to be framed for such purpose be sanctioned as proposed by the Scheme passed at such Meeting and that the Official Liquidator of the said Company be directed and authorized to do all things necessary for the purpose of carrying the Scheme into effect I do order that the Application be heard before the sitting Judge in Chambers on the 19th day of August, 1893, at ¾ to 11 A.M. And I do order that any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order in accordance with such application should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Attorney or Counsel for that purpose.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1893.

M. H. STARLING,
LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON AND BOWEN,
Attorneys for Goculdas Madhowjee,
A Creditor and Shareholder.

SPOTTED CABANAS.

The Only
ORIGINAL BRANDS
as Smoked
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 Years.

Spotted Semiramis, per 100 Rs. 11 0
Do. Zenobia „ 100 „ 9 0

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D. MACROPOLO,
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BOMBAY

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2.—To Elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest and Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3.—To Elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 6th, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Mortgagee, BAI DINBAI, Widow and Executrix of the late CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE SETTNA, and with the consent of N. C. M'cleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estates of the Mortgagors, THUCKER KHATAO NATHA and THUCKER CANJA NATHA, the properties specified in the undermentioned Particulars of Sale mortgaged to the said Bai Dinbai in virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage made the 6th day of February, 1892, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land with the Bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Tardeo or Breach Candy Road, in Bombay, admeasuring about (3,350) three thousand three hundred and fifty square yards, and bounded on the North by the property of Navazbai Minbuteewalla, on the East by another property of the said Navazbai, on the South partly by the property of Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthakey, and partly by the property of the Alliance Cotton Mill Silk Manufacturing Company, and on the West by the said Breach Candy Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, Collector's Nos. 9, 10 and 60 and Foras Land Survey Old Nos. 458, 459 and 460, and New No. 3390, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 677, lately in the occupation of Mr. Cursetji Nusserwanji Seervai, and now vacant.

LOT No. 4.

FIRST.—All that piece of leasehold land with the dwelling-house thereon, situate in Bombay on the East side of the Cross Road, on the Elphinstone Estate, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3188, and by the Municipality under No. 32 B, and admeasuring about (227 3-9) two hundred and twenty-seven square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the North by ground belonging to the Port Trust, on the South by the premises in the occupation of Dewjee Ossa, on the East partly by the premises in the occupation of Hajeerabai and partly by the premises in the occupation of Gopal Meghjee, and on the West by the said Cross Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land, with the dwelling house thereon, situate in Bombay, on the east side of the Cross Road, on the Elphinstone Estate, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and admeasuring about 68 8-9 square yards, and bounded on the north by vacant ground belonging to the Port Trust, on the south by the land lastly hereinbefore described, on the east by land in the occupation of Gopal Megjee, and on the west by the Cross Road aforesaid.

The sales will be held on the respective premises on the undermentioned dates, at 4-30 p.m., each day :—

Lot No. 3—FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1893.
Lot No. 4—MONDAY, the 14th August, 1893.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1893.

NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

WANTED.

WANTED.—On the Non-Pensionable Establishment, FOUR EXPERIENCED SUB-OVERSEERS. Must have thorough knowledge of Road and Building Work. Salary at commencement Rs. 35 and Rs. 20 Horse Allowance. None but experiencd men need apply.

M. LESLIE,
Executive Engineer,
Coorg Division.

FOR SALE.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new ENGLISH-BUILT CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, spring seats &c., by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new single seated Office Brougham, with brake suitable for one or pair, by Windover.

One new stylish Victoria, hung on half C. spring behind, by Windover.

One second-hand four wheels Dog-cart, light and stylish, by Windover.

One second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton in very good order, with folding steps and removeable hood, light and stylish, by Fulker.

Second-hand Landaus, Victorias, and Broughams by other well known makers.

Houses furnished with latest style neat furniture.

A fresh consignment of best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES." "KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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In the Official Returns of Brandy Exported by over 200 Cognac Firms, which clearly proves how well their Brandies are appreciated everywhere.

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SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

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One Star..................................Rs. 32 per doz.
Two „ Liqueur ...... „ 34 „
Three „ do. ...... „ 36 „
Five „ do. ...... „ 40 „
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One Star..................................Rs. 28 per doz.
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

NOTICE.

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THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

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A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

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Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulae, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gasrot intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
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RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
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CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
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Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

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BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

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FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4% p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2% p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
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PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, May 20, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS of a House situated at the Junction of the Second Bholwada and Bhuleshwar Roads, in the vicinity of the present Bhuleshwar market.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 15th August, 1893, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undesigned.

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Bombay, August 10, 1893.

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THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

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The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

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Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
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It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India
IS THE
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THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY
THREE THINGS :

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once
PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.
Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN
POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,
Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates :—

Rs. 11 2 0,	at age 21	next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0	„ 25	„
Rs. 16 4 0	„ 30	„
Rs. 21 1 0	„ 35	„
Rs. 29 0 0	„ 40	„

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE !

In 1892.................. Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date .... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums : only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
„ 1880 ....£833,078
„ 1885 ....£966,107
„ 1891 ....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 ....£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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BOMBAY.

TODAY,
Annual meeting, Bank of Bombay, 3 p. m.
Mr. Robertson's lecture, "Ideas of Justice," Wilson College, 5-45 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Etona (s), from London; Rufford Hall (s), Liverpool; and Kerbella (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—La Seyne (s), for Aden; Vindobana (s), Trieste, &c.; Clan Monroe (s), Coconada; and Java (s), Karachi.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Clan Monroe and LaSeyne left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Singapore entered and the s. s. Umballa left the dock on Tuesday; the s. s. Rufford Hall and Imaum entered, and the s. s. Bormida and Vindobana left yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi at 9-30 p.m., to-day, 9th instant.

Wilson College.—The lecture of the Archdeacon of Bombay on "Reading for examinations and afterwards," which was to have been delivered under the auspices of the Willson College Literary Society this afternoon, is postponed to the end of this month.

The Manockjee Cursetjee Memorial Fund.—Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.I.E., has forwarded on behalf of himself and wife, Rupees fifty for the "Manockjee Cursetjee Memorial Fund," which is shortly to be handed over to the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

Death from Heart Disease.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday at Oomercady, touching the death of a Portuguese, named Rock De Silva, a plumber's fitter, residing at that locality. For some time past, the deceased had been suffering from pain in his chest, and often complained about the difficulty he felt in breathing. On the evening of Monday last he returned home, took his meals as usual, and went to bed. At about 2 p.m. the mother hearing the deceased breathing heavily, sent for a doctor, but before the arrival of the doctor he died. A verdict of death from heart disease was recorded.

Arrest of a Burglar.—Mumdoo Goolam Mahomed, aged twenty-five years, an inhabitant of Belaspoor in the Rampoor State, was arrested by a policeman, yesterday morning, at half-past four o'clock, near Batata's Chawl, at Candawady Cross Lane, with four implements of house-breaking in his possession. The accused was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession implements of house-breaking, when the case was remanded to enable the police to get information about the accused's antecedents, as they believed him to be one of the gang of burglars.

Burglary at Mahim.—Rama, a Ghattee woman, residing at Mahim, reports to the police that at about 6 p.m. on the 7th instant, she locked the door of her room and went to visit a friend, but on her return on the following morning, she found the lock on her door as well as the locks of the three boxes, which were in her room, had been broken open and gold and silver ornaments and clothes of the callective value of Rs. 340 had been stolen therefrom. Upon inquiries the police found some of the missing clothes of the value of Rs. 115 outside the door of the complainant's room. The locks appeared to have been broken open with the implements which the police found lying near the door.

Burglars sent to Jail.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Briscoe charged Jeeva Bholasing and Mahadoo Bhawanidass, both noted characters, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking by night and committing theft of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 68, belonging to Shapoorji Merwanji Wadia, a commission agent, residing at 10th Lane, Sopari Bagh Road. On the night of the 3rd inst., the complainant locked the door of his bungalow and went to see his child that was living with his mother at Chickul Wady. On his return to the bungalow at about 11 p.m. he found the door wide open, and on going in, he noticed his cupboard forced open and the articles missing. On the same night a policeman doing duty at Khetwady Back Road, observed the two accused going towards Grant Road. As one of them had a bundle under his arm, the sepoy stopped both of them and was going to question them about the bundle when the bundle was thrown down and both the men, ran away. They were immediately pursued by the sepoy, who arrested the man, who had thrown down the bundle, while the other effected his escape, but was subsequently arrested. The accused were then taken to the complainant who identified the property as his own. Both the accused admitted previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE ART OF SINKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the report of proceedings of the last meeting of the Corporation, in your issue of the 8th inst. in which Mr D. E. Wacha is again conspicuous with his eccentric and offensive utterances, I would give him a friendly hint if he is not above taking it. There is no denying that he is in a way useful to our civic body, but at the same time it is also very plain that his usefulness is more than marred by his very exaggerated conceptions of himself, which coupled with his roughness of manners, betray him into such foolish positions, as to reduce to a zero whatever capacity for usefulness he may possess.

It is also clear that Mr. Wacha, who would be nothing if he was not personal, has by importing into the discussions of the Corporation, his own idiosyncracies succeeded in detracting from the dignity of that body, which was previously known for its sober good sense and sterling business qualities.

The Corporation, has of its own deliberate choice, invested the Commissioner under the present Municipal Act, with all executive control and functions, itself reserving only the power of deliberation and consultation. That being so, it is not right for a member like Mr. Wacha, to regard him as a natural enemy of the Corporation, whose actions, in season and out of season, were always to be regarded with suspicion, and treated with undeservedly severe criticisms.

No Municipal Commissioner of ability and position, who values self-respect could be induced to accept the position, with such elements in the Corporation as are represented by Mr. Wacha. It would be an evil day when Municipal Commissioners of the stamp we are now having, such as the gentleman now holding the office, as well as his immediate predecessor, cease to look upon the Municipal Commissionership as a coveted prize, a field for making their high talents and gifts useful to themselves and to the public. It would be an evil day indeed, when the office loses its charms for first class gentlemen in the Civil Service, and becomes a preserve for mediocre men whose promotion and preferment are elsewhere slow and uncertain.—Yours &c.

Bombay, Aug. 9. JUSTICE.

It is strange, observes the *Pioneer*, with what persistency the bad characters among the Waziris venture to commit outrages upon travellers in the lonely roads leading to and from the Gomul Pass. The tribe as a whole is well disposed towards the British Government, for they have materially benefited by the opening out of the Zhob Valley route, but the malcontent sections always to be found among trans-frontier clans, wilfully play a game which may involve their fellow-tribesmen in serious trouble. Sometimes a small patrol is ambuscaded; again an officer travelling alone is assailed; camp-followers are cut up; or a Ghazi runs amok in an encampment. In the majority of instances the murderers escape, though occasionally they find themselves roughly handled, being shot down at sight, as such blackguards should be. The usual punishment when the identity of the men can be established, is to impose a fine on the clan to which they belong, it being hoped in this way to bring pressure to bear upon the elders to keep the unruly spirits in order. The last murder at Moghal Khote differs in no respects from those which have gone before. A European overseer and a sowar have been shot, and the Waziris who were guilty of the crime have disappeared. It is intended to impose a fine at once, and the question may possibly arise whether further action shall not be taken. If the Waziri chiefs cannot restrain the bad characters of the tribe, they must be plainly told that our troops will help them to keep the peace in our own fashion. Murder and robbery may seem small matters in the eyes of the frontier clansmen, but they cannot be tolerated in districts through which our military roads now run, and this the Waziris must be made to understand.

ALLEGED BRIBING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Bomanji Cursetji Sett, of the Sorab Woollen Mills, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of offering bribe to a public servant preferred against him by Mr. R. W. Dyer, Assistant Overseer, at the Arsenal.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, defended the accused.

Before the case was proceeded with Mr. Little drew his Worship's attention to section 116 of the Indian Penal Code under which the accused was charged. An illustration given there showed how the accused's action was brought within the meaning of the section. The section provided that whoever offered a bribe to a public servant as a reward for showing some favour to him in his official function, was guilty of abetment of bribing a public officer.

Mrs. Harriet Jane Dyer, wife of Mr. Robert William Dyer, Assistant Overseer in the Arsenal, being examined by Mr. Little, said that early in last month her son Robert William, who is about 12 years of age, brought in a Parsi gentleman, who asked her if Mr. Dyer was living there, and she replied in the affirmative. The accused further asked the witness if there was any other Dyer living in the "block." Witness thinking that the Parsi had a bill, replied that there was one Dyer living at the lighthouse. The accused said that he desired to see Mr. Dyer who was employed at the Arsenal. The accused then produced an envelope, and after enclosing it himself, handed it over to the witness who placed it in her writing desk. There was nothing written on the envelope, which appeared to contain something in it. Witness's son was present in the room at that time. As soon as her son left the room, the accused said that the envelope contained currency notes for fifty rupees. Witness asked the accused to give her his name, but he said that he had come about the "Jhools," and Mr. Dyer would know all about him. Accused desired the witness to send the packet over to Mr. Dyer by two o'clock, and went away. The envelope, with its contents, was handed over to Mr. Dyer, who was told by the witness as to what took place between her and the Parsi.

Mr. Anderson reserved cross-examination of the witness.

Robert William Dyer, son of the last witness, examined by Mr. Little, said that he was about thirteen years old. He attended the Garrison school at Colaba. Early last month a Parsi came to his house, and asked him if any gentleman of the name of Mr. Dyer lived in the block. He was then in the back verandah on the first floor of his house. He asked the Parsi to follow him to the sitting room, and the Parsi did so. The Parsi asked questions to his mother about the envelope which he had in his hand. The lad saw the Parsi hand over the envelope to his mother. He did not leave the room before the conversation was over. He left the room first and he saw the Parsi leave the room afterwards. His mother placed the envelope in her writing desk.

The accused was called and identified by the lad. Cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. Robert William Dyer in his examination, by Mr. Little, said: I am an Assistant Overseer in the Ordnance Department. I am attached to the Bombay Arsenal. The pattern jhools, which we supply to the batteries up-country are made up in the Arsenal. It is a part of my duty to supervise the making up of the pattern jhools. We received an order to make the jhools on the 8th of June last and they were being made up from that date. On the 26th of June last, I complained to the mistry of the Sorab Woollen Mill about the materials which was used in making up the jhools. I told the mistry that I would make a report to the Colonel the next day, and I reported the matter accordingly; and a letter was written to the Manager of the Sorab Woollen Mill. On my return home from work on the 4th of July last, my wife handed me an envelope. She also gave me certain information. I opened the envelope and found that it contained five currency notes of Rs. 10 each. The next day I took the five notes and handed them to Lieutenant Brumby, and also made a report to him that the envelope and the notes were left at my place. I then did not know the name of the accused. The same day Colonel Empson sent for me, and I made a report to him about the matter. On the 10th I was again sent for and I went to the office. In consequence of my instructions I spoke to the mistry of the Sorab Woollen Mill to send the Parsi gentleman to my house. On the night of the 11th inst., I saw the accused at my place by appointment. I had a conversation with him. He told me that he was the head of the Sorab Woollen Mill and that he was the man who had been there to see Mr. Dyer before. He asked me if I got the envelope and I said "Yes'; and afterwards he asked me to use my influence in getting the pattern jhools passed. Since that date I saw the accused, under instructions of my superior officers. I called at the office of the Sorab Mill in the Fort and saw the accused there. I had a conversation with him and he gave me his card which I produce. I did not know his name before he gave me his card. I went to his office with the object of finding out his name.

Mr. Anderson reserved the cross-examination of the witness.

Lieutenant T. W. Brumby, in his examination by Mr. Little, said: I am an Assistant Commissary attached to the Bombay Arsenal, and Mr. Dyer is an Assistant overseer in the same department. On the 5th of July between 10 and 12 a. m. Mr. Dyer handed me an envelope containing five currency notes of Rs. 10 each. When I took the notes and the envelope in my hand I noticed that they were very clean. I am not sure that the notes shown to me now are the same notes which were in the envelope, as they were not kept by me. I afterwards handed over the notes and the envelope to Colonel Empson. When the complainant handed over to me the envolope and the notes, he made a statement to me. The notes were returned to me by Colonel Empson on the 26th of July, and I then made a memo. on the envelope. Colonel Empson is now away on twenty days' leave. Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mill has the contract for supplying jhools for the use of batteries.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Harichandboy, in his examination by Mr. Little, said that he remembered the pattern jhools being made up in the Arsenal. He complained to Mr. Dyer about the quality of No. 1 jhool They were using thin stuff instead of thick. The contractor's man made up the jhools. Mr. Dyer spoke to the contractor's man about it.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Little asked his Worship to keep the notes in Court and the Magistrate accordingly ordered them to be handed over to his clerk.

At this stage the case was adjourned to Wednesday next.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate return of traffic for week ended July 29, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	84	2	158
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	3,64,000	5,50,000	13,000	9,27,000
Total for 4 weeks	4,84,000	6,90,000	17,000	11,91,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	98,823	1,91,485	3,787	2,94,095
Per mile of Ry do.	59	115	2	176
Total to corresponding date do.	4,23,803	9,58,752	23,824	14,06,379

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 30,095
Do. to Date........................ „ 2,15,379

For the sake of twopence and a half the head mistress of a Warwickshire Infants' Board School has incurred the disgrace of a fine, with the option of fourteen days' imprisonment. Her offence was the mean, but unhappily not uncommon one, of attempting to ride by rail while avoiding the payment of the fare. From the evidence of the ticket collector in the Birmingham Police court, the defendant, when asked for her ticket, replied, "I have not come by the train; I came to meet my friend." On this statement—which is said to have been "corroborated by the friends"—she was allowed to pass, but it was proved nevertheless, by the voluntary testimony of a fellow passenger, that she had travelled by the train. When followed and apprired of this evidence, the school-mistress offered to bay the 2½d. but refused to give her address. This was certainly not setting a good example for School Board pupils.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling.)

THE RIGHTS OF A WHOLE FAMILY SOLD BY AUCTION.

Cooverjee Heerjee vs. Dewsey Bhoga.

His Lordship delivered judgment on a summons taken out by the claimants, the sons, of the defendant, to recover possession of certain immoveable property situated at Matoonga. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Daphtaray and Ferreira, appeared for the claimants; and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff and the purchaser Damjee Jeitha.

Mr. Justice Starling said: In this case the defendant, a Hindu, having a family of sons, entered into a contract with the plaintiff and another, the rights under which eventually became vested in the plaintiff's family, to sell a certain piece of land at Matoonga, and received the sum of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. That contract was not carried out by the defendant, and the plaintiff filed a suit against the defendant for specific performance of the contract, or else for return of the earnest money with interest. When the case came on for hearing, Farran, J., refused to grant specific performance, but passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount of earnest money and interest, and the costs of the suit. The result was that the defendant became indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Rs. 2,905-5-5; and this was a debt which, in my opinion, the plaintiff could enforce, if necessary, against ancestral property in the hands of the defendant, to the extent of the whole of the interest therein of the defendant and his son, as it was not an immoral or illegal debt. Subsequently to the passing of the decree, the plaintiff caused the whole of the property which the defendant had agreed to sell, to be attached in execution of the decree. On that attachment being placed on the property, the present claimants did not appear and apply to have the attachment in any way restricted in its operation, as they might have done. In due course a warrant for sale was issued, and on the usual advertisement being issued for claim on the property, the claimants, who are the sons of the defendant, appeared before the Commissioner and claimed that the defendant was only entitled to one-fourth of the property, and that they were, as his sons, the property being ancestral, entitled to three-fourths thereof. Whether the property is ancestral or not is open to doubt. The defendant, in his written statement, says it is his self-acquired property, and the claimants now assert it to be ancestral, but I do not find any proof in their affidavits of their assertion. I, however, proceed on the assumption that it is ancestral. The claim of the claimants was not investigated and allowed by the Commissioner, but to save time, it was agreed that a note should be made in the proclamation of sale that they "claim to be interested in the said lands and premises, on the ground that they are ancestral, and that the one-fourth share of the defendant only can be sold by the attaching creditor." Under this proclamation, the property was sold to one Damjee Jaitha. The sale was not made subject to the claim of the claimants, and it is evident that the plaintiff did not acknowledge any right in the claimants, but intended to sell the very largest right the defendant might have in the property, assuming him to be the father of a joint Hindu family in possession of ancestral property, which as this debt was one for which the family property was liable, was the whole estate of the joint family. Consequently, I hold that what Damjee Jeitha bought was the whole property, and not merely the right which the defendant might have, as the father of the family to a share of it on partition. Subsequently the purchaser was put in possession of the property by the Sheriff, and in carrying this out the claimants were dispossessed, and now claim under section 332 of the Civil Procedure Code to be restored to possession. Now it seems to me that the auction purchaser who has bought the whole of the rights of the family in the property, is "prima facie" entitled to possession of what he bought. Mr. Inverarity referred me to section 329 of Mayne's Hindu Law, as showing that the purchaser in this case ought to have filed a suit for partition, but that section only deals with cases in which the share only of the father has been sold, and not to cases like the present where the rights of the whole family have been sold. In the former class of cases a suit for partition is the only available remedy, as the share of the father must first be ascertained before it can be awarded to the purchaser, but in this case there is no necessity to ascertain the shares of the co-parceners, because the right of all of them has passed to the purchaser. It was further argued that the claimants were in possession on their own account, and must therefore be restored to possession. I do not think they were. A member of a joint Hindu family cannot say that he is in possession of any particular portion of the joint property on his own account. His possession, is the possession of the family, unless there is evidence to show that he had set up a right to a particular piece of land adversely to the family, which it has always been held must be very strictly proved. Consequently I hold that the claimants were not in possession of the land, of which they were dispossessed, on their own account within the meaning of section 332, Civil Procedure Code. The result is (in the words of the Privy Council in Deendyal's case, 13 I A., P. 18) that all the sons can claim, is that they ought not to be debarred from trying the fact or nature of the debt in a suit of their own; and assuming they have such a right, it will avail them nothing unless they can prove that the debt was not such as to justify the sale. Hitherto, I have discussed this case as if the defendant and his sons were members of a joint and undivided Hindu family, and this was the footing on which it was argued by Mr. Inverarity; but this was not the case made by the claimants when they obtained their summons. Then they claimed possession on the ground that there had been a partition between them and their father, and that they were in possession of a divided share of the ancestral property. They do not, however, allege that there were any conveyances or releases evidencing the partition, and it appears that the partition, if there ever was one, which I very much doubt, took place after the property was attached, in fact, after the proclamation of sale was issued (see their letter to the Sheriff of 1st February, 1893, annexed to Neba Dewjee's affidavit of March 1893) in which case section 333, Civil Procedure Code, prevents section 332 applying, because if there was a partition at the time alleged, the judgment debtor must have transferred his interest, his undivided share in the property claimed, and released his claim over the undivided shares of the claimants in such property after the institution of the suit in which the decree was made. Section 318 of the Civil Procedure Code relied on by Mr. Macpherson, for the purchaser, also provides that a purchaser shall be entitled to be put in possession of the property bought by him, if it is in the possession of a person claiming under a title created by the judgment debtor subsequent to the attachment of the property. Under these circumstances, the summons must be dismissed unless the claimants file a suit within one month.

HIGH COURT.—August 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

113-9—Brown and M—Tejpal Coarsey and others vs Bai Dhunbai and others—Wadia and G and L S N and B—Part heard.
285-91—Tyabjee and D—Maneckbai vs Thakersey Govindjee and others—Mansuklal D and J.
15-93—Payne, G and S—Abdulla Khan bin Abdul Rehman vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina—Ardesir H and D.
1-93—E Wilkin—Kesowlal Sewram Udbyapaka vs Canjee Dewjee and another
313-92—M H Khan—Sahadoo Jiwajee vs Luxmon Jiwajee Patel Wagle—Balkrishna and P.
68-93—In person (a pauper)—Sackoobai and others vs Saraswatibai—In person
105-92—Thakurdas D and C—Assar Virjee vs Khatao Natha and others—Edgelow and G
670-2—Little, S, N and B—F Y Smith and others vs Tribhowandas Mungaldas—Nanu and H
567-92—Payne G and S—Hassumbhoy Bhandalibhoy vs Hiralal Ramgopal—Dikshit and H.
44-93—Daphtary and F—Ootumbai vs Tulsidas Lulloobhoy Mody—Bhaishunker and K.
49-93—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsidas Lulloobhoy Mody vs Ootumbai—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Starling.)
Suits For Hearing and Final Disposal.
Posponed Long Causes.

624-92—In person (a pauper)—Rozai Manual De Souza vs Ragonath Babaji and others—V M Pakwasa.—Part heard.
Edgelow and G for petitioner—In the matter of Act 34 of 1858 and in the matter of Damodhardas Vunmalidas an adjudged Lunatic Bai Vazibai—Petitioner
236-92—Chalk W, and S—Anundrao Vithal Varadi vs Boodra Mala and others—Janardhan and A; and Payne, G and S
518-92—Furdoonji P Pavri for pauper—Abdool Remon Vahid Ahmed Jeowa vs Dayabhai Purmanund—Thakurdas D and C
614-92—Tyabji and D—Shavuksha Dhunjibhoy vs Harry Arbuthnot Acworth—Crawford B, B and B
621-92—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanji vs Keshav Purshotum and another—Khunderao M
595-92—K D Shroff for a pauper—Kashibai vs Sitaram Raghoba Moray and another—J C Cama—In person
427-92—Tyabjee and D—Runchordas Nathubhai and others vs Runchordas Tribhowandas and others—Shamrao P and K J Mantry,
190-93—Edgelow and G—Tribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and another vs Gungadas Tribhowandas and another—Bhaishunker and K.
209-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash vs Awabai and others—Thakurdas D and C, P G and S.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hossain Hakim, 5th Judge.

A SUIT ON A REDRAFT.

Sorabji Cowasji & Co. *vs* Goolam Hoosain Cullianji and others.

In this suit the plaintiffs claimed to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 73-6, the amount of a redraft paid by the plaintiffs, on account of the defendants, to the National Bank of India, on the 16th of June 1892, for six cases of enamelled ware, delivered to the defendants. Mr. Nusserwanji, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Relle represented the defendants.

In delivering judgment his Honour said:—In this suit the plaintiffs seek to recover the amount of a draft paid by them, on the defendant's account, to the National Bank of India, on 16th June 1892, for six cases of enamelled ware, delivered to the defendants. There is no dispute as to whether the plaintiffs paid Rs. 611 to the National Bank on defendant's account. The plaintiffs admit receipt of Rs 575, leaving a balance of Rs. 36 to the debit side of the defendants' account. They add Rs 30-11-2 for interest and claim Rs 66-11-2 in this suit. Now the defendants say that on the 3rd January 1893, accounts were settled between the parties and that they paid Rs 545 in full satisfaction. The plaintiffs urge that they were induced by the fraud and misrepresentation of the defendants to give the defendants credit for 110. Now the points for decession are:—Were the plaintiffs induced by frand and misrepresentation on the part of the defendants to give credit to the defendants for Rs. 110? Was the plaintiffs' claim in respect of the six cases of enamelled ware, delivered to the defendants, finally settled on the 3rd January 1893? It is admitted by the learned pleaders on the both sides that this case has nothing to do with suit No 12812, which is also between the same parties. I had some doubts and I therefore reserved judgment in this case until that suit No. 12812 was ripe for Judgment. That suit No. 12812 reached this stage on the 3rd instant and I am going to deliver Judgment to-day in that suit also. The two suits are quite apart. The plaintiffs admit receipt of Rs. 545 on the 3rd January 1893. They also admit Rs. 30, paid before by the defendants as margin money. Both the parties are at one so far. The defendants preferred a claim for Rs. 110 for certain overcharges. Ardeshir, who holds a power of attorney from the plaintiffs, says he knew that Rs. 110 were not due to the defendants, and yet he admits he gave defendants credit for Rs. 50 and passed a note for Rs. 60. Mr. Nusserwanji, the learned pleader for the plaintiffs says the Court should pay no attention to this note for Rs. 60 as it was insufficiently stamped, and no suit could lie it. But I am not going to act upon this note for Rs. 60 within the meaning of section 34 of the Stamp Act, but I am simply referring to the admission of the plaintiffs' own witness, Ardeshir. The faction of plaintiffs' man Ardeshir having passed the note for Rs. 60, cannot be disputed, especially as Ardeshir admits the same. If indeed, Ardeshir had not only denied point blank defendant's claim for Rs. 110, but also resolutely declined to give credit for Rs. 110, which he did not do, then the burden would have lain on defendants to substantiate this claim. The burden is now shifted on to the shoulders of the plaintiffs. Ardeshir denies the claim and then gives credit for the same. Now plaintiffs choose to say that Ardeshir was induced by defendant's fraud and misrepresentation to give credit for Rs. 110. This being so, it is the bounden duty of the plaintiffs to prove fraud and misrepresentation to the hilt and not merely allege it. The spirit of both English and Indian law is so strongly in favour of the honour of the subject, that no one is allowed to succeed on a plea of fraud and misrepresentation, unless he proves his allegation beyond a shadow of doubt; otherwise, the persons accused of the fraud and misrepresentation get the benefit of the doubt. When Ardeshir passed the note for Rs. 60, the plaintiffs were the obligers. I am rather inclined to believe that the fact of the note for Rs. 60 having been insufficiently stamped, goes against the plaintiffs. This shows in a way, that it was rather the plaintiffs who took advantage of the defendants. In the result, it appears that the defendants did not or could not protect their own interest when they took an insufficiently stamped note for Rs. 60 It was plaintiffs' duty to have passed a properly stamped note, and they not having done so, does it now lie in their mouth to say that defendant Ghoolam Hoosain practised fraud and misrepresentation on plaintiffs' man Ardeshir? At any rate this incident does not show that the defendants practised fraud and misrepresentation when they took credit for Rs. 110. The defendants say Rs. 611 were taken for the draft paid to the National Bank, Rs. 11 for interest, and Rs. 3 for notice. They also say plaintiffs admitted Rs. 545 plus Rs. 30, and gave credit for Rs. 50, besides passing a note or rather an insufficiently stamped note for Rs. 60. I must observe that on plaintiffs' side the only man whose evidence is relevant is Ardeshir, who holds a power of attorney from the plaintiffs. The plaintiff Sorabji was absent from Bombay from 6th March 1892 till 5th April 1893. He cannot therefore have any personal knowledge of what took place between his man Ardeshir and defendant Goolam Hoosain on the 3rd January 1893, which is the date of the alleged settlement. Ardeshir, as shown before, admits having given credit for Rs. 110, but he seems to me to evince a strong desire to back out on account of what the French call extermative circumstances. Such circumstances are not proved, and he must be held to what he did with his eyes open. I therefore hold that the plaintiffs were not induced by fraud and misrepresentation on the part of the plaintiffs to give credit to the defendants for Rs. 110. The claim of the plaintiffs in respect of the six cases of enamelled ware, delivered to the defendants, was finally settled on the 3rd January 1893. I dismiss the suit with costs, Rs. 5 to defendant's pleader.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 9.

From Glasgow.
Clan Monroe s—100 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co; 101 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 40 cases ale, The Bombay Co.
City of Perth s—1 hogshead whisky, Phillips and Co.
City of Khios s—11 cases whisky, William Murray and Co; 110 cases whisky, Dorabshaw B C Dubash.
From Liverpool.
Niagara s—7 cases silvered plate glass, S Essajee; 4 cases silvered plate glass, A I Kurreemjee.
From London.
Canton s—27 cases claret and portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 17 cases printing papers, B Furdoonjee and Co; 66 cases oilmenstores, &c., Allibhai Nimrudin; 3 cases cardboards and 3 cases printing papers, G Claridge and Co; 15 bales writing paper, John Dickson and Co; 196 cases portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 30 cases champagne, Treacher and Co; 30 cases sherry wine, &c, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Leander s—20 cases biscuits, A H Nazaro and Co; 43 drums turpentine, A C Abdool Hoosein; 6 cases medicine, H Visram and Co; 2 cases perfumed spirit, and 1 case toilet requisites, Dinshaw Burjorjee.
Poshawur s—27 cases oilmenstores, Noel and Richards.
From Hamburg.
Braunfels's—3 hogsheads methylated spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Banda s—3 hogsheads rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
From Havre.
Carthage s—25 cases champagne, Eduljee Bazonjee;
From Bordeaux.
Canton s—51 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
From Antwerp.
Benares s—21 cases glassware, A Dewraj; 6 cases soap, A L H Seedick; 15 cases playing cards, M Abdoolally; 4 cases perfumed spirit, Dinshaw Burjorjee.
Ehrenfels s—10 cases writing papers, Hussonally Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 9.

For Liverpool.
Niagara s—368 bales cotton waste, E Butterworth and Co; 90 bales wool, Nursey Khatao; 105 bales wool, Ruttonsy Mooljee; 90 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.
For London.
Peninsular s—140 cwts gum, K M Jetha; 19 cases mother-of-pearl shell, E Passia and Co; 75 cwts deer horns, and 12 bales skins, J M Remtoola; 5 bales skins, H C H Gunee.
For Hamburg.
Arapahoe s—13,880 cwts rapeseed, and 430 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
For Dunkirk.
Kt Commander s—7,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.
For Marseilles.
Imaum s—664 cwts wheat, and 145 cwts copra, E D Sassoon and Co.
For Havre.
Kt Commander s—2,000 cwts mustardseed, R Kaderbhoy.
For Genoa.
Singapore s—5,000 cwts old iron, Bhaisett and Co.
For Calcutta.
Nawab s—125 bales cotton, B Hurdial.
Nevasa s—210 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.
Ellora s—431 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.
For Hongkong.
Formosa s—425 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.
Rosetta s—20 chests opium, Tata and Co; 30 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 9 cwts genda horns, 135 cwts jardaloo, and 11 cwts kismiss, Quan Lun Eaoo; 16 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 5 chests opium, N J Abraham; 17 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 19 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 23 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 7 chests opium, J Moolchand; 7 chests opium, M Byramjee, 5 chests opium, F N Postwala; 14 chests opium, P F Talati.
For Shanghai.
Formosa s—75 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 509 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Rosetta s—361 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 77 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 11 chests opium, N J Abraham; 2 chests opium, K Hurnandrai; 11 chests opium, J Moolchand; 23 chests opium, Buldeodas; 25 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 6 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 24 chests opium, Tata and Co
For Kobe.
Formosa s—280 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
For Yokohama.
Formosa s—58 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's Kerbela, 1,458 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 8 July, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck.

The French Mail Steamer Laseyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr G Enselme as cabin and 20 deck passengers.

The s s Etona, 1,613 tons, Captain W J Enright, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 5th July, via Karachi, with a general cargo and four ons gunpowder. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mckintosh and Co.

The Hall Line s s Rufford Hall, 2,486 tons, Captain S Fowler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (16 July), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr M A Webb, Mrs Vaughan, and one deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Rosetta, 2,039 tons, Captain C Gadd, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers: For Sydney—Mr. J P McArthur Onslow. For Melbourne—Mr. F M Jemadar and servant. For Colombo—Mr and Mrs Sinclair, two Misses Lovell, Mrs Winckworth Scott, and Miss Muller.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Etona s	Enright	London via Karachi.
	Rufford Hall s	Fowler	Liuerpool, July 16.
	Kerbela s	Watkeys	Calcutta, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden via Karachi.
	Vindobana s	Mersa s	Trieste, &c.
	Clan Monroe s	Jones	Coconada.
	Java s	Frohawk	Karachi.

The steamer Rosetta, Captain Gadd, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The steamer Singapore, entered for loading yesterday for Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

August.	Vessel	Commander	From
5	Bendo s	Campbell	Cardiff, June 15.
	Clan Matheson s	Beer	Liverpool, June 30.
	Booldana s	Herrington	Tuticorin, July 30.
	Rajpootana s	Hugill	Bombay, July 7.
	Pentakota s	Gavin	Singapore, July 22.
	Euterpe sp	Krause	Hamburg, May 4.

DEPARTURES.
August 4.—Steamer Capella.
August 5.—Steamers Cupra and Palamcotta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
June.					
22	Mayo R I M S	Fenny	Somali coast.		
July.					
16	Brisk H M's.	Streeten	Cruise		
20	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay	25	Bombay
	Mab	Rasmussen	Cardiff	28	Kurrachee
21	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	26	Somali coast
23	Lombardy	Tyndal	Bombay	25	Jeddah
	Clan Alpine	Walker	Madras	23	London
	Queen Anne	Ewan	Manilla	24	Port Said F O
24	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	25	Hodeida
	Arcadia	Andrews	London	24	Sydney
	Hoseinee	Raffin	Jeddah	25	Bombay
25	Ava	Chaboud	Marseilles		Zanzibar
	Meyun	Gibb	Somali coast.	28	Somali coast
	Hankow	West	Newyork	26	China
26	Java	Frohawk	Zanzibar	29	Bombay
	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa	26	Mussowa
27	Arthur Head	Tomlinson	Manilla	27	Liverpool
	Trocas	Edwards	China		London
	Slingsby	Robinson	Kurrachee		Hull
	Britannia	Murray	Sydney	28	London
28	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
	Qn. Victoria	Michie	Rangoon	28	Port Said F O
	Khedive	Broun	Calcutta		London
	Ktolia	Jones	Barry		
29	Karlsruhe	Kessler	Bremen	29	Australia
	Flintshire	Dwyer	Singapore		London
30	Gertor	Holman	Cardiff		
	Avoca	Sanders	London	30	Calcutta
	Irene	Webber	Singapore		Genoa, &c
31	Ocampo	Price	Jeddah	31	Singapore
	Clan Macpherson	Gourlay	Calcutta		London
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	1	Hodeida
	Clan Murray	Elliott	Madras	13	London
	Arabistan	Hocken	Bussorah		London

Aden, 1st August, 1893.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 6.
Baldock, Lt, Bengal, Bhopal Battn, on leave, from Sehore.
August 8.
Geogheghan, Lt. 13th Bo. Infy. on duty, from Quetta.
August 9.
Grace, Lt, Bo, 5th L I, on duty, from Deolalee.
Light, Capt, Bo, 17th Inf, on duty, from Deolalee.
DEPARTURES.—August 9.
Gardner, Lt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, to Nasirabad.
Young, Major, Bengal, Mily Accts, on duty, to Madras.
Capper, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Agar.
Jacob, Lieut, Bo, 3rd Baluch, to rejoin, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 10th August.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
Friday, 11th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Friday, 11th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
2. The following drills will take place next week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 15th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr. gun drill.
Friday, 18th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesdny, 15th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Friday, 18th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on the Personal Staff of Major-Genl R H Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, Commanding Lahore District:—Capt W H Booth, 2nd Batt E K Regt, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Lieut C Du P Pawney.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

12th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut F C K Macmullen, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Hall, promoted Sqdn Comdr.

10th Bengal Infantry—Lieut W F G Bourne, Royal Munster Fusiliers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

2nd Lieut C G Campbell Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

29th Punjab Infantry—Lieut I H Grant Supernumerary on the establishment of the 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be Wing Officer vice Eardley-Howard seconded for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Lieut Grant will be graded in the regiment above Lieut Eardley-Howard and below (Lieut Dyer).

1st Battalion 1st Gurkhas Rifles—Lieut R D Angelo, Wing Officer and Qr Mr, 2nd Battn 1st Gurkha Rifles, to be Wing Officer, vice Powell, appointed Wing Comdr, 2nd Battn 1st Gurkha Rifles.

(Lieut Angelo will be gradded in the battalion above Lieut Herbert and below Lieut Lang.)

2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles—Lieut H A H Thompson supernumerary on the establishment of the 1st Battn 2nd Gurkha Rifles, to be Wing Officer, vice Ommanney, promoted Wing Comdr.

Lieut J L Rose supernumerary in the establishment of the battalion, to be Wing Officer, vice Angelo, transferred to the 1st Battn 1st Gurkha Rifles.

39th Garhwal Rifles.—Capt J T Evatt, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander sub pro tem., vice O Donnell, seconded for appointment as Adjt. Assam Valley Administrative Battalion.

Lieut L A Forbes, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment to be Wing Officer, vice Evatt.

Lieut W H Wardell, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer vice Battye, transferred to the 2nd Battn 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieut Col J R S Hewitt, R A is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Portsmouth for duty.

The undermentioned officer has passed the examination in subject (E), Appendix VII, Queen's Regulations:—Lieut H S Langhorne R A qualified for the rank of Captain.

The undermentioned passed the lower standard examination in Pushtu on the 5th July 1893:—Major H H R Heath, 11th Bengal Lancers; Capt K S Davison, 2nd Bengal Lancers; H Wright, 11th Bengal Lancers; G F D Hamilton, Commissariat Dept; and C H U Price, 27th Bo Infy; Lieut A L Lynden-Bell, 1st Battn E K Regt; J F Browne, R A; W J P Kaye, 30th Punjab Infy; D G Soagrim R A; J H W Pollard, 2nd Battn Royal Scots Fusiliers, P C Elliott-Lockhart, and A R H Garden Corps of Guides; A S R Annesley, 33rd Punjab Infy; A C J Campbell 2nd Battn Middlesex Regt; C F Harold, 27th Bo Infy; W C Palœlogus 28th Punjab Infy; T R Maclachlan 40th Pathans; M Lowndes, 2nd Battn Royal Dubn Fusiliers; A E McBarnet, 5th Punjab Crvy; C H M Doughty 1st Battn R W Fusiliers; C L Gaussen, 11th Bengal Lancers; C M Carter 14th Sikhs; A G Vivian, 5th Punjab Cavy; and A W M Brodie, 2nd Bttn Seaforth Highlanders; R H Macdonald Royal Engrs; 2nd-Lieuts G E White 1st Battn Devons Regt; H W F Cooke 24th Punjab Infry; L C L Oldfield Rol Ary; W C Anderson 1st Battn Devon Regt; Surg-Maj S T Avetoom, and Surg-Lieut B G Seton, Indian Medical Service; 1st Grade Apothy G F Fox, Sub-Medical Deprt; 2nd Grade Asst Apothy, W R Durham Sub-Medical Deprt; Sub-Asst Apothy R T Rogers Sub-Medical Deprt Sergt S Moore, No. 3 Mountain Battery, R A; and W Gilbertson, Commissariat Deprt.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Capt W H Scott, 1st Battn, East Lancashire Regt is hereby extended by two months.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut E H Gorges, 2nd Battn Manchester Regt, is hereby extended by two months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—Royal Artillery—Capt E M Perceval, 10th Field Battery, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—General List Cavalry Col C G Cautley, in India, for six months, on private affairs.

4th Sikh Infantry—Lieut R W Falcon, to Thandiani on private affairs, for five and a half months.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Espl'de. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	66	19	54	74	53	54	51	65
Wednesday, August 9th	0	14	0	75	0	57	1	1
Total	66	33	55	49	54	11	52	66
Total fall to August 9th, 1892	48	[illegible]	43	40	41	59	41	83
Total fall to August 9th, 1891	67	53	52	94	51	72	48	85

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 5th August, 1893:—

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Bandora	60	30	Baroda	35	56
Panjoo	54	55	Mehmadabad	32	69
Vaiturana	47	32	Ahmedabad	28	58
Palghur	53	16	Viramgam	14	92
Gholwad	52	5	Wadhwan	8	80
Daman	62	8	Dabhoi	35	72
Bulsar	47	10	Sevalia	37	68
Nausari	35	71	Godhra	33	42
Surat	37	50	Kharaghora	16	56
Kim	35	31	Limkhera	35	6
Broach	41	72	Dohad	27	83

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH OF AUGUST, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·554	Calm	4	91·0	80·1	89	0·05	19·96	+4·22
Agra	29·567	Calm	4	95·5	78·4	95	1·76	16·30	−0·55
Cawnpore	29·596	E S E	5	91·5	79·6	89	0·12	31·22	...
Allahabad	29·536	E N E	9	91·4	78·8	85	0·06	28·03	+9·00
Jhansi	29·565	N E	3	91·4	78·7	87	0·06	17·94	−4·66
Jacobabad	29·495	S E	3	111·3	83·1	67	0·07	1·53	−0·81
Karachi	29·551	W S W	12	90·5	79·7	87	..	7·26	+2·87
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	29·600	W	4	87·4	76·6	93	0·35	14·41	+1·33
Deesa	29·588	S W	8	84·1	76·3	85	0·02	23·04	+7·79
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·616	W S W	14	89·4	76·9	91	0·01	11·16	+0·49
Rajkot	29·647	W S W	11	91·4	74·7	82	...	20·13	−0·86
Veraval	29·674	W	12	80·5	77·3	89	0·06	10·14	...
Neemuch	29·615	S W	10	82·3	73·6	95	0·05	22·42	+5·17
Indore	29·658	S W	7	80·0	71·6	97	0·02	20·90	+1·30
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·636	W S W	4	85·9	73·6	95	1·60	47·02	+10·42
Hoshangabad	29·632	W S W	7	80·3	72·7	93	0·13	23·72	−10·22
Khandwa	29·669	W S W	10	82·2	75·3	88	...	13·06	−4·60
Raipur	29·673	S W	12	77·7	73·1	87	0·46	24·69	−7·45
Nagpur	29·678	S W	15	78·9	73·4	89	0·07	22·07	−6·30
Amraoti	29·689	W S W	9	79·9	69·8	88	1·03	16·04	−4·26
Akola	29·706	W S W	7	81·0	72·7	86	0·39	9·88	−9·21
Surat	29·648	S W	F	81·0	76·0	87	0·13	35·36	+8·37
Malegaon	29·748	Calm	7	79·8	71·2	81	0·04	7·05	−3·81
Bombay	29·749	W	15	80·6	76·8	90	0·42	45·21	−6·18
Poona	29·771	W	11	75·1	69·4	84	0·17	19·84	+7·47
Aurangabad	29·775	S W	9	80·4	68·7	89	0·88	12·08	...
Sholapur	29·783	S W	13	87·2	70·0	75	0·08	10·25	−1·39
Ratnagiri	29·791	S W	8	83·0	75·9	93	0·53	61·80	−7·20
Belgaum	29·822	W S W	[illegible]	72·3	67·3	92	0·53	22·39	−4·25
Goa	29·853	S W	7	82·1	76·4	91	0·21	56·76	...
Karwar	29·850	W	3	82·2	74·6	92	1·37	63·51	−19·94
Mangalore	29·895	Calm	2	81·8	74·4	95	0·30	70·78	−8·44
Calicut	29·909	N E	7	84·3	73·5	90	0·12	61·06	−8·22
Cochin	29·920	Calm	M	83·3	74·6	80	0·29	43·45	−15·53
Bangalore	29·918	S W	10	82·2	65·4	83	..	13·53	+4·93
Secunderabad	29·817	S W	11	81·7	71·3	81	0·08	20·20	+6·89
Masuliptm.	29·812	S W	8	89·1	78·0	82	..	15·26	+2·99
Bellary	29·860	S W	9	85·0	73·3	72	...	8·22	+4·31
Cuddapah	29·815	W N W	...	90·0	74·8	71	...	22·14	+13·97
Madras	29·840	S	13	95·7	80·1	66	...	7·47	−0·21
Coimbatore	29·874	S	6	90·3	70·3	86	...	2·89	−0·49
Trichinopoly	29·870	W S W	11	100·1	77·4	69	...	4·18	+0·57
Negapatam	29·870	S S W	5	94·0	77·7	59	...	10·33	+5·94
Colombo	29·937	S W	7	83·5	77·0	71	...	73·75	−2·15

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=1·63 (63·07); G. T. H.=0·75 (49·64); St. G. H.=0·57 (50·82); C. P.=0·42 (46·21).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over the whole country. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Gujarat, Central India, Berar, Mysore, the Central Provinces and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and moderate in the remaining districts. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the North-West Provinces and at Jacobabad and Calicut and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to strong at Nagpur, Khandwa, Raipur, Bombay, Sholapur, Madras and Secunderabad. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Bhuj, 20 at Neemuch, 16 at Bombay and 14 at Amraoti, Nagpur, Jubulpore and Allahabad. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° below the normal in Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur, Secunderabad and Bellary and 4° to 7° above it at Agra, Jacobabad and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Agra (1·76"), Jabalpore (1·60"), Karwar (1·37"), and Amraoti (1·03"), about an inch at Aurrangabad, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Secunderabad. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about one and half times steeper than usual between Bombay and Deesa, it is also steeper than usual. Hence although the barometer is rising, the weather conditions are still favourable for light to moderate showers in almost all districts except Sind, Mysore and the greater part of the Madras Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

Wednesday's Observations:—The pressure has fallen slightly in Tavoy and Khushab; elsewhere the barometric rise is reported brisk to rapid in the greater part of the country. The distribution is little changed, except that gradients are slighter and ordinary monsoon conditions exist. Winds blow from normal monsoon directions. The force is fresh to strong in a large part of the country, and blowing a strong gale in the head of the Bay. The rain is very general, except in parts of the Punjab and Madras, and the fall is heavy in north-east of India. Darjeeling has received five and a-half inches, Dacca four and a-half, Chittagong three and three-quarters and Carical, Guatong, Roorkee and Saugor over two inches. The temperature has fallen below normal average in most parts of the country.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 8th August, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·624
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·919
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of the Air (read at 8 a m. next day)	80·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW, SW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	375
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	8·59
„ „ year	52·86
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th August	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

Last year a firm of cocoa manufacturers presented a Challenge Cup, value 100 guineas, for a twenty-four hours' cycle race on the track, and Mr. F. W. Shorland surprised the cycling world by keeping in his saddle the whole twenty-four hours less fifteen minutes, and covering 414 miles—an average of over 17 miles an hour. The 1893 contest for the trophy will be started this evening on the famous wood track at the Herne Hill Grounds at 8 o'clock. The list of starters includes Mr. Shorland, the holder of the trophy; Mr. J. F. Walsh and Mr. A. Bundrett, who finished third and fourth in the 1892 race; Mr. D. E. Lacaille, the Scotch long-distance champion; Mr. A. V. Linton, of Cardiff, the crack distance rider of Wales; M. Mousset and M. Nobert Chereau, two of the best French cyclists; Mr. F. T. Bidlake, the holder of numerous tricycle records; Mr. T. A. Edge of Lands End to John o'Groat's fame; and many other famous riders.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 9.

ON the resumption of business on the London Stock Exchange yesterday, Consols remained at Saturday's quotation of 98 3/8 ; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 108¼. A further sum of £600,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England ; but no further change was made in the market rates of discount. The price of Bar Silver advanced ⅛d. per oz. to 34d. ; and, in New York, the metal was 1½ cent dearer, at 74½ cents per oz. ; with demand Exchange on London half-a-cent higher, at 4·85½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 389,000 ounces of Silver, yesterday at 72·60 cents. per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Securities in London were ⅜ per cent. higher at £68½. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 3-16d. ; Braziers' Copper was 5s. per ton lower in London, at £51 5s. ; French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent higher, at 99¼ ; Paris Exchange in London advanced 1½ centimes to frs. 25·29½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market remained closed yesterday for the holidays. In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was still 7¾ cents per lb ; but September Futures were 3 points lower, at 7·47 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Here a decline of Re. 1 per candy has taken place in the price of Cotton to-day, in a quiet market, and with very little still doing. Exporters have bought only 100 bales of Wadwan, at Rs. 193 ; while the Mills have taken 400 bales, made up of 100 each of Cutchgaum, at Rs. 172½ ; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 170½ ; and Julgaum, at Rs. 175 ; and 50 each of Bhilwada Ginned, at Rs. 185 ; and Khundwa, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, the tone of the former market having been steady, and that of the latter quiet ; but quotations in both are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,604	bales.
Wheat	5,352	cwts.
Linseed	2,540	"
Rapeseed	6,441	"
Popyseed	751	"
Castorseed	1,050	"
Rice	16,291	"

FREIGHTS remain very quiet with nothing to speak of doing, and quotations nominally as before.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 3 7-16d. and 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively ; and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 21-32d. (in one direction) to 1s. 3 11-16d., a little being placed at the former rate at the opening ; but this could not be repeated. In Bank Paper we heard of 1s. 3½d. having been done early—the Demand, at 1s. 3½d., and, thereafter, at 1s. 3 17-13d. while Credits hardened to 1s. 3 11-16d. ; and forward transfers of Telegraphic were reported for December, at 1s. 3⅜d. Calcutta has been quoted the same ; but the supply of Export Bills here still continues very limited for ready and near delivery, though for delivery next year we hear of more enquiry from sellers, and, at the close, 1s. 3 27-32d. was being asked for that position ; and the market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 17-32d. per rupee.	
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3½d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 19-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 23-32d,	"
Francs	3 do.	1·653.	"

with forward Telegraphic and Demand for December quoted at 1s. 3⅜d. and 1s. 3 21-32d., respectively ; and Credits for 1894 at 1s. 3 27-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at last evening's closing rates for fours, say 107¾ for cash, and 106⅞ for the next settlement, with buyers at the price in the latter position ; and, at the close, 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted, rates leaving off at 107 3-16 for Money, and 106 15-16 for Account.

SHARES have shown more activity ; but there has been a good deal of irregularity in prices. In Cotton Mill Scrip we note an advance of Rs. 25 in Alliance ; of Rs. 5 to 10 in Connaught ; and of Rs. 5 in Swadeshi ; and a decline of Rs. 20 to 25 in Dhunn, and New Great Eastern ; of Rs. 20 in Framji Petit ; of Rs. 10 Howard and Bullough ; and of Rs. 5 to 10 in Bombay Cotton. In Press Shares, English have advanced Rs. 20 ; New Berar, Rs. 15 ; Prince of Wales, Rs. 10 ; Hingoli, Rs. 5 ; Mercantile Rs. 2½ to 3⅞ ; Mofussil, Rs. 2½ ; and New Indian Rs. 1¼ ; while Volkarts are Rs. 5 to 10 lower. Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 5 higher. Kemp & Co. have declined Rs. 2. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2¼ higher, at Rs. 116¼ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Aden-Zanzibar section interrupted.
Line Perim Hodeida restored.
Communication with all offices in Nicaragua restored.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th August, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	11	54 p.m.	13	54
Teheran	9	2	47 p.m.	...	22
Suez	9	2	49 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 9th August, 1893.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	...	5
" Kurrachee	...	26	...	2
" Madras	..	57	...	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th July 1893, on 25 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	300	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	24	12	...	36
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	1,750	730	30	2,510
Total for 4 weeks	2,350	1,030	40	3,420
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......
Per mile of Ry. do.	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date do.	......	......	......	......

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 5th August, 1893 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total..	Rs. 1,54,701	Rs. 2,49,280	Rs. 8,254	Rs. 4,12,235
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 miles..	..	—	..	4,16,160

Decrease .... Rs. 3,925.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 8.

10 p.m.	78·5

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	81·8
4 p.m.	81·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JAMES—August 9, at the Mercantile Bank House, Bombay, James, the infant son of Robert and Frances Kennedy, aged 10 months and 22 days. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS—August 5, at Madras, the wife of Mr Alfred A E Edwards, Apothecary, Perambur Works, Madras Railway, of a son.
FRASER—August 2, at 49, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of H C Fraser, of Gadie, Moorshedebad, of a son.
HARDY—July 31, at Mussoorie, the wife of R G Hardy, CS, of a daughter.
HENRY—August 4, at The Dingle, Darjiling, the wife of E R Henry, C S, of a daughter.
KING—August 1, at Sheikhbudin, Derah Ismail Khan, the wife of L White King, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
MIDDLEMISS—August 1, at Nathiagali, Hazara, the wife of C S, Middlemiss, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, of a son.
PHILLIPS—August 2, at Murree, the wife of Captain A L Phillips, I S C, of a son.
TULLOCH—August 2, at Cuttack, the wife of H Tulloch, Superintendent, Post Offices, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DEBRETT—STEVENS—August 1, at Nagpur, C P, by the Revd C H Barlow, M A, Edward Adolphus De Brett, ICS, eldest son of Major-General De Brett, B S C, (retired), to Frances Elizabeth Mary (Lilla), eldest daughter of John Foster Stevens, Esq, ICS.
HAMMILL—STEPHENS—July 27, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Ferozepore, by the Very Revd Fr D Hammill, Patrick Joseph Hamill, Traffic Department, North-Western Railway, to Clara Agnes, daughter of the late John Stephens, Esq, Pleader.

DEATH.

CURLEY—August 1, at Murree, Clara Isabel Curley, daughter of J Curley, Sergeant Major, R A, Rawalpindi, aged 9 years 5 months and 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1893.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S message to Congress will send a shudder through the producers and holders of silver in America—to say nothing of those, whoever they may be, who have been so simple as to hoard silver bullion in this country. The owners of the three hundred millions of rupees, which according to the best calculations exist in this country, will now if they possess common gratitude, lift up their hands and bless Lord Herschell and his committee, who recommended a few weeks since that the Government of India should be permitted to cut the rupee free from the sinking silver. What would be the financial situation in India to-day if the value of the rupee were dependent on the reception which Congress may give to the President's message, recommending that a clean sweep shall be made of the Sherman Act ? While no one can predict with absolute confidence the course that will be taken by Congress, it stands to reason that the President would not have convened an extra Session—always a hazardous step for an administration to take—if there were not very good ground for believing that the House of Representatives and the Senate will act as the President earnestly desires. They are asked to put a stop to the silver purchases and make arrangements for the discharge of all obligations in gold. The Presidential indictment against the present state of things is crushing. In immense accumulation of depreciated silver, the value of which is continually falling ; the gold reserves depleted ; a depreciated currency, and a financial crisis affects all classes ; these are the outcome of the monthly silver purchases which are now to cease. The reference to the necessity of making provision to meet the obligations of the country in gold, can only mean that measures are contemplated for obtaining a vast amount of that metal in England. It has been an open secret for some time past, that arrangements have been made to secure the gold which will be required. As we have already pointed out, this operation will be more effective in educating average men in the City to see that monometalism is not all profit, than any number of speeches shouted into deaf ears.

MR. CHAPLIN has chosen his moment very inopportunely to arraign the Indian currency policy. The legislation of the 26th June saved the finances of India from the swift ruin that must have resulted from inaction in presence of the determination of the Government of the United States to repeal the Sherman Act. Mr. Chaplin made himself ridiculous some six weeks ago by asking that the Government of India should compensate private borders of silver for the depreciation consequent on the closure of the mints. He might as well ask President Cleveland to compensate them for the far greater fall now at hand. It is all the same to him that there are no silver bullion hoards in India at all comparable to the amount of buried coin. Whatever silver is hoarded the mild Hindu took the precaution of first getting coined into rupees. But that is a detail. Mr. Chaplin chooses to assume that there are vast hoards of silver bullion in India, and that the closing of the Mints to private coinage has deprived the natives of India of a great part of their wealth. Even Mr. Balfour and Mr. Leonard Courteney were not ashamed to lend countenance to the cry. Where is the evidence that the people of India have vast hoards of silver bullion ? There is none ; but there is abundant evidence that from two to three hundred millions of rupees exist in India, of which a large proportion is very probably hoarded. Every rupee of these savings would be now in imminent danger of falling in value to ten pence or eight pence, had the Government of India been denied the right, which it strenuously and patriotically claimed, to regulate the Indian currency exclusively from the point of view of Indian interests. The natives of India have now the satisfaction of knowing that their rupees are worth more than they were two months ago, and that the value of their savings will be quite unaffected by the impending cataclysm in the American silver market.

The ingenious theory that the natives of India prefer to board their savings in silver bullion, and that the recent legislation reduced these masses of silver to a mere fraction of their former value, rests on no basis of fact whatever. Mr. J. E. O'Conor, showed that this notion of the existence of hoards of uncoined silver in India, is in flagrant conflict with the silver statistics of the last fifty years. Between 1842-43 and 1891-92 the total net value of silver imported into India was Rx 324,157,839. The amount coined in the mints during the fifty years was Rx 299,000,000, leaving some thirty crores for the native mints, ornaments and hoarding. That rupees were melted down to be made into ornaments is admitted,—but to suppose that so costly a method of obtaining silver would be generally or largely resorted to, with a view of obtaining bullion for hoarding it, is absurd. The rupee is always marketable, without abatement or bargaining or commission ; silver bullion can seldom be sold for its actual value. It is obvious that the proportion of bullion available for hoarding bears only a fractional portion to the three hundred crores of rupees, which are known to have been coined at the mints during the half century. The hoards in India are in coined rupees and not in bullion. It has been asserted, but without a particle of proof, that silver hoards have come down from the early part of the century, before the Indian mints converted bullion into rupees as fast as it was imported. There is no evidence of that. In the last century the foreign trade of India was conveyed in one small fleet of merchant vessels which left and arrived annually under convoy. At that time there was no metal in the country, except copper, outside the courts where the chiefs and nobles made a great display of all the wealth in the land. At intervals foreign invaders came and swept off to Persia or Afghanistan, or Central Asia all the gold and silver and jewels they could find. There are practically no statistics available, but it is as certain as anything can be, that when India, came under British rule in the beginning of the present century, was thoroughly impoverished ; the man who possessed a handful of cowries, esteemed himself rich. Whatever accumulations are now in the country had their origin not earlier than the third decade of the century which is now drawing to a close. These are statistics available from 1835-36. There are few or none before that period, when a gold currency was abandoned as unsuitable to a country so impoverished by a hundred years of anarchy. The figures for the twenty-two years from that date to 1856-57, show the net imports of silver to have been Rx 55,129,900. The amount passed through the mint was Rx 88,857,919. Twenty crores of old rupees were recoined. It will be difficult to find in these returns any support for the supposition that India now possesses bullion hoarded sixty years ago.

Bearing the fact in mind that it has been practically demonstrated that India has for the last sixty years coined her silver almost as fast as it was imported, and for a time sent more silver to the mints than she imported—showing that the old hoards, such as they were, must have been converted into the new rupees when in and after 1835, what becomes of the wild assertion of Mr. Chaplin that the recent currency legislation has been an act of public plunder ? He declaims against the Government despoiling the natives of India of their savings by diminishing the value of hoarded bullion ? Ravachol, in his raving against capitalists plundering the poor, never gave utterance to an assertion more absurdly false. No one however pays much attention to the pompous nonsense which it pleases Mr. Chaplin from time to time to utter. But from Mr. Balfour, who was until lately leader of the House of Commons, and is still the leader of a great political party, the public have a right to expect greater moderation of language. But he endeavoured to out-mouth his honourable colleague by describing the action taken by Lord Lansdowne and his responsible advisers as a crime—a "financial" crime, it is true, but still a crime. These are not words of truth and soberness. It avails nothing to endeavour to make out that the Cabinet is primarily answerable for the new currency policy. The measures taken were proposed by the Government of India, and were only sanctioned by the Cabinet, after Lord Herschell's Committee—composed of the most cautious, and the most competent experts to be found in England—had considered them in every point of view, and given them a unanimous approval. It is very disappointing to find Mr. Courtney, condescending to join in this attempt to mislead public opinion, by stating that the Herschell Committee, though unanimously of opinion that bimetalism on the basis of a fixed ratio, were limited to the consideration of the changes proposed by the Government of India. That Government declared its preference for a bimetalic solution, with at least equal clearness, but as it was not within the scope of practical politics, they proposed the only other remedy that recommended itself to their judgment. After perusing the wild and whirling words of the bimetalist *enrages*, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's protest, utterly mistaken as it was, that the interest of India were ignored, sounds reasonable, and so to say respectable. Sir William Harcourt was never better justified than when he pronounced Mr. Chaplin's contribution to the discussion of the Indian Currency question, a mischievous tirade calculated to excite native disaffection against the Government of India.

REGISTRATION of vital statistics is a work of extreme difficulty in Burma, so much so indeed that the result of the work is officially declared to be unsatisfactory. At the same time a marked improvement has to be noted, for the duty of registering births and deaths has been transferred from village headmen to the police. As to Upper Burma, all hope of collecting anything like reliable information has been temporarily abandoned. Under existing circumstances, Upper Burman returns could only serve to make confusion worse confounded. As in Lower Burma, the village headmen are the only agency that could be employed for the purpose. These indigenous officers have already to perform many more or less irksome duties which were not required of them before the British occupation, and the Chief Commissioner very rightly observes that, it is for the present undesirable to burden them with the further novel task of recording births and deaths. As a consequence, the duty is to devolve upon the police, and judging by the results of an experiment in this direction, the change is likely to prove to have been for the better. The Chief Commissioner believes that success or failure depends on the degree of interest taken in the matter by district officers, and he deeply resents the opinion to which one of the deputy commissioners has given utterance that rural vital statistics are not obtained, and in no reasonable time, are likely to be ; there is no hope whatever of accurate results, and official efforts are a pure waste of energy. This may be strictly correct, but the deputy commissioner would have been wiser in his day and generation, had he kept his opinion to himself, and been content simply to follow orders. But the Chief Commissioner does not come out scathless, for his system of test circles is disparaged. In all districts it appears test circles of registration were maintained for the purpose of exercising some check on rural registration, and securing data more or less reliable for purposes of comparison. Under this system a birth-rate of 65 03 is shown in some districts and 3·62 in others, and the Chief Commissioner is forced to admit that the information thus collected is not of much practical value. Moreover, the members of the Army Sanitary Commission discount the system, believing as they did, that there was always a fear of the authorities working up to a preconceived standard of births and deaths. The Army Commissioner recommended that district vaccinators be employed to check vital statistics. Many unfavourable criticisms have been passed on this proposal, but the Chief Commissioner considers the suggestion a practical one, and wishes it to be systematically adopted throughout Lower Burma. But notwithstanding deficient means of registration, it is indisputable that during the past year in Burma the death-rate largely increased, owing to the extraordinary prevalence of disease. From fevers alone the deaths numbered forty-four thousand, as compared with thirty-five in the previous year. Cholera caused over six thousand deaths, almost three times as many as was the case in the previous year, and every district in Lower Burma, except Tavoy and Mergui was visited. Arakan and Akyab had been almost free of cholera the previous year ; but last year there were nineteen hundred deaths in the two. It is noted as particularly remarkable, that in a year when cholera was very fatal throughout the province, the mortality from this cause in the towns of Rangoon, Prome, and Thatôn, which have all satisfactory arrangements for water-supply, was inconsiderable. Small-pox proved more fatal, and there is, according to the Vaccination report, reason to believe that small-pox generally is on the increase in Burma. But vaccinating officers have received an incentive to renewed effort, and works of sanitation are being pushed on with, as rapidly as funds will allow.

THE journal of the East India Association to hand this week contains a detailed account of the annual meeting. Sad to say it has to lament that one or two of the Native Princes have ceased to contribute to the Association funds. Lord Stanley of Alderley seemed to think that the fact indicated an opinion on the part of the princes that the Association is not sufficiently active in their interests, and he considered that as Sir Charles Elliott had aroused considerable dissatisfaction, especially by his interference in the judiciary that an appropriate plan for the Association to regain confidence was to endeavour to prevent his return to this country as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Sir Roper Lethbridge thought the thing they should do was "to come forward and protest against the India Office being over-ridden, and the British Treasury and War Office taking more from the Indian taxpayers than they would dare to take if they were British taxpayers having votes." Sir Richard Temple had also something to say as to the Princes ceasing to subscribe. But he was conciliatory and strove by honeyed words to bring them back to the fold. He could not imagine why they had strayed, and supposing they must be the best judges regarding their own bounty and munificence, the Association could only thank them for what they had done. But here the honourable gentleman's diplomacy was called in, and he strove to put the Chiefs in good humour by expressing his belief in their loyalty and sincerity. Generally speaking, he said, the Native States were full of loyalty and in excellent humour with a prosperous condition and rising prospects. If anything could at all strengthen or stiffen their loyalty it would be the talk about the Russian advance. He had always believed that any risk there was of disloyalty in India, arose from the fact that we had no rival at all anywhere on the horizon. When we were, as in the time of the East India Company, struggling with rival powers, we were always popular, because so much better than other powers ; when there cease to be any rival with whom to compare us, the natives naturally commenced to criticize us, though the most summary inquiry would show them they lived under the best government now existing in the world. If the Native Chiefs do not renew their subscriptions to the Association in token of their gratification at Sir Richard's reassuring testimony, it is difficult to imagine how to approach them. But in these times there are so many things to subscribe to, that there is little wonder Native Chiefs choose to ask themselves what return they are likely to receive for each new item of outlay.

MR. T. B. KIRKHAM, Educational Inspector, Central Division, and his family, left for England yesterday morning by the Austro-Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Vindebona.

THE Bombay Municipality offered Rs. 30 per mensem for a cemetery clerk with "medical qualifications." The Health Officer, after some difficulty, procured a gentleman to give his clerical services, and "medical qualification," to the Municipality for Rs. 40 per mensem. He was a retired apothecary.

YESTERDAY, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, recorded evidence in the case in which Mr. R. W. Dyer, an Assistant Overseer in the Ordnance Department, Arsenal, charged Mr. Bomanji Cursetjee Sett, of the Sorab Woollen Mill, with offering a bribe to him in his official capacity as a public servant. The Sorab Woollen Mill had a contract for supplying *jhools* to the Arsenal for the use of the batteries. The cloth of which the *jhools* were made up was found to be of inferior quality, and a report was accordingly made by the complainant to his superior officers, who caused a letter to be written to the accused about the same. The accused, as stated by the prosecution, went to Mr. Dyer's house and handed over to Mrs. Dyer an envelope containing five currency notes for Rs. 10 each, asking her to give the same to her husband. When the accused met the complainant he told him to use his influence in getting the pattern *jhools* passed. The case stands adjourned.

THE leaders of the anti-cow-killing agitation in Behar and the eastern parts of the North-West Provinces have rather over-reached themselves, remarks the *Pioneer*. They industriously spread a report that the Maharaja of Nepal would come to their assistance and "protect" them against the British authorities. But at the same time they issued a declaration that buffaloes were to be held as sacred as ordinary cows. As the Gurkhas kill the buffalo freely, it is obvious that this prohibition will not be acceptable to them. As a matter of fact, the Nepalese have no sympathy with the agitation : cows are never slaughtered in the country at all, and the Prime Minister dose not concern himself with what is happening in British territory.

WE are far from sanguine now that the telegraph line will be laid this season up the Khagan Valley, and, worse than this says the Allahabad paper, there is a possibility that the work of laying the premanent wire to Gilgit by way of the Burzil route may have to be suspended. This is by reason of the heavy floods in Kashmir which have made it necessary that all available labour should be devoted to saving the crops and repairing the damages on the Gilgit road and elsewhere. The much desired works in connection with the facilitating of telegraphic communication with our extreme outposts on the North-Western border may therefore have to give way to the necessities of Kashmir. Yet there is a company of Sappers doing nothing at Roorkee, who might be employed at small expense on the Khagan road, rebuilding the bridges swept away, improving the road, and putting up a temporary field telegraph line.

AN inquirer among the farmers of the Brentwood district of Essex finds that the effect of the recent drought upon their crops is much worse than he had any conception of. Mr. D. S. Ellingworth, of Park Farm, who has ploughed some of his crops up, said he did not know how his large herd of cows was to live this winter as he had no fodder. It was costing him as much to supply one pint of milk as he got for three. Mr. Peter Fry, a well-known and experienced agriculturist, said that no one about his district had grown sufficient corn or hay to feed his horses, to say nothing about his cattle. One field of thirty acres he pointed out which had been drilled with mangold, swedes, and turnips, with no result at all ; and field after field of corn had, he said, been ploughed up. Mr. J. Black, of Brickkilns Farm, cut all his wheat for fodder in the early spring, as he has about seventy cows to make provision for, while all the hay he had raised upon his holding of 500 acres amounted to seven or eight loads.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. CHAPLIN AND MR. BALFOUR ON INDIAN CURRENCY.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF "PUBLIC PLUNDER" AND "CRIME."

LONDON, Aug. 9.

In the Commons, last night, Mr. Chaplin moved the adjournment of the House, in order to consider the changes made in the Currency of India. He said the advocacy of a double standard for India had been ignored and the changes forced on her was an act of public plunder and of despoliation of the Natives.

Sir W. V. Harcourt said the last Government declared (? declined) to entertain bimetallism. The Government of India had advised the present changes which the Home Government sanctioned. The charge of plunder made by Mr. Chaplin was, he said, mischievous, and his object was to incite the natives against the Indian and British Governments.

Mr. Balfour accused Sir W. V. Harcourt of trying to throw upon the Government of India the whole blame of a measure which he characterised as a financial crime.

Mr. Courtney said that ten (? it was *true* that) the recent Committee were unanimously of opinion that bimetallism was possible on the basis of a fixed ratio, but their task was limited to discussing the changes which the Government of India proposed as a last resource.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said the present plan was no remedy, and the interests of the natives of India had been ignored.

After the closure had been enforced the motion, was negatived without a division.

STATEMENT BY MR. GLADSTONE ON THE PROGRAMME OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone stated that Parliament would not adjourn until the Home Rule Bill and Supply had been finished, and then in the autumn Session, general business will be dealt with.

The Radicals are exultant over this.

RETURN OF THE FRENCH MINISTER TO BANGKOK.

M. Pavil, the French Minister at Bangkok, has returned to his post.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

A premium of three to four is being paid in America for currency, which is abnormally scarce, each City hoarding its own supplies for fear of local pressure, consequent on the present commercial troubles.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Surrey has beaten Notts by ten wickets, and Lancashire has beaten Yorkshire by five runs.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE RECOMMENDS THE REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN ACT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.

President Cleveland, in his message to Congress, dwells at great length on the disastrous results of the Sherman Act, viz., the accumulation of useless silver, the depletion of the gold reserve, a depreciated currency, and a financial crisis, involving all classes. The President concluded by earnestly advising Congress to repeal the Sherman Act, and to take action proving their resolution to fulfil the national obligation in money recognised by all civilized countries.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

Government has decided that an officer shall proceed to Cabul to discuss with his Highness the Ameer, certain outstanding questions connected with frontier policy which require a personal interchange of views, and Sir Mortimer Durand has been selected for the duty. The European staff will consist only of a small number of officers whose names are given below. The party will probably start from Peshawur before the end of the month. Colonel Elles, head of the Intelligence Department; Captain Macmahon, Political Agent, Zhob; Lieutenant Manners-Smith V.C.; Mr. Donald, C.S., Punjab Frontier Force; Mr. Clarke, Deputy Registrar, Foreign Office; with the Persian Translators, will be of Sir M. Durand's party. At his own desire Sir Mortimer takes no escort from India, though of course, as usual, an Afghan guard will be provided at Peshawur.

Some surprise may be felt at the date chosen for the Kabul Mission, but there is no necessity for supposing that any emergency has arisen. The main reason for the apparently late and sudden arrangement is, that Government now hope they see their way to a satisfactory understanding on the points at issue, and it is desirable to get the whole question settled on a clear basis before H. E. the Viceroy goes.

INSUFFICIENT ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS IN MADRAS.

Owing to there being no available accommodation at Madras, the Government have sanctioned the 28th Madras Infantry being sent to Quilon, on their return from Burma next cold season.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants A. Babington and W. Traill, Royal Engineers, have been posted to the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

It is almost certain that the only business before the Legislative Council, to-morrow, will be the consideration and passing of the Bill to amend the Tariff Act.

COMPLETION OF THE GILGIT ROAD.

Colonel Durand has sent, through the Resident of Kashmir, an official letter to the Government of India, warmly acknowledging the services of Mr. Spedding and his men—Messrs. W. Mitchell, of Mitchell Blaker and Co., being mentioned by name, for services rendered in the opening of the Gilgit road and making other roads, which facilitates the concentration of troops for the Hunza Nagar Campaign and carriage supplies. The Gilgit road, was completed well within the contract time, and removed the necessity for coolie transport, which had been a grievous burden for Baltis and other tribesmen. Colonel Durand speaks strongly as to the energy shown by Mr. Spedding and others, and the ready help given to him.

THE DRAFT TENANCY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The London correspondent of the *Englishman* wired yesterday:—Sir William Wedderburn, in the House of Commons, asserted that the Original Draft Tenancy Bill, circulated in Vernacular, imposed costs of the Cadastral Survey on the Government, except when surveys were demanded or disputes were to be settled. Mr. Russell, replying, denied the statement, but admitted that the Government refused in March 1885 to republish the Tenancy Bill in Vernacular.

THE DEATH OF MR. CLARENCE HEARSEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

The death is announced of Mr. Clarence Hearsey, Port Officer, Masulipatam, and son of the late General Sir John Hearsey, Bengal Army.

CHOLERA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

Five cases of cholera have occurred. One case is reported in Kandahar.

KHELAT AFFAIRS.

No further information has come to hand concerning Gowhar Khan. Everything appears quiet there.

THE COMPLETION OF THE TEMPORARY BRIDGE AT KOHALA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

The two Companies of Sappers and Miners, from Murree Hills, have completed their work of erecting the temporary bridge at Kohala, and they will now be available for work on the Khagan Valley road. There is every probability of their being employed in that direction.

MEERUTS' SUPPLY OF COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF TO BOMBAY.

It is noted as a curious fact, writes a local paper, that Meerut has for many years past supplied Commanders-in-Chief to Bombay. General Harding, the Duke of Connaught, Sir George Greaves and Sir John Hudson, all commanded the favourite district in Upper India, and now General Nairne is to be translated in his turn to the Western Presidency.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here day before yesterday morning.

ADEN, Aug. 9.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 9.

The Orient steamer Orizaba, from Australia, arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, left Hongkong for Bombay (to-day), the 9th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¾
Bar Silver	34

The sum of about £600,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE MUNICIPAL BALANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I cannot allow even the three "broad facts" to which the Bank are now reduced to "remain undisturbed."

1. No one has ever denied that six months' notice was given to us, and the reference appears to be irrelevant. As the conditions of the original deposit, on the basis of which all subsequent deposits were impliedly made, required this notice, it is not easy to see how the Bank could have avoided it.

2. The Bank did inform me, and the public through your columns, that they had resolved no longer to pay us interest on current deposits, but not, as they now try to make out, because they wished to do so, but because the admission was forced from them, as I have already shown.

3. The Bank have never informed me that they would pay us interest on fixed deposits. In his letter in your columns of 25th August 1891, the Secretary said that he presumed it would be open to us at some future time to deposit our moneys for fixed periods at interest. I presume it may be open to us to try, but I have no guarantee that we shall succeed.

The last paragraph of the Secretary's letter is one of the most wonderful pieces of argument I have ever had the pleasure of perusing. I have already said that it so happened that we made a profit out of the investments which the action of the Bank compelled us to resort to, but the circumstance was purely fortuitous. I was fortunate enough to be able to buy at a low rate, and sell at a high one, but things might have been the other way about, as I could not watch the market and choose my time. If they had been, would the Secretary have alleged "that the practical usefulness of the action of the Bank and of Section 122 of the Municipal Act had vindicated itself?" He might as well say that the practical usefulness of speculation vindicates itself whenever a stockjobber makes a haul.—Yours, &c.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, Aug. 9.

THE SHONE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The discussion in the Bombay Municipality, at the meeting of the 7th instant, on the insanitary peculiarities of the Shone system, comes rather late in the day, seeing that the apparatus is ordered, and one would think that some definite evidence would have been forthcoming to serve as the basis of a conclusion.

There was however nothing of the sort. The subject is a good one, and deserves an elucidation that shall be final, so, to save it from being lost in a sea of talk, I beg to offer the following suggestion.

I shall presume, rightly or wrongly, that the Municipality knows that an amount of compressed air is used in the Shone ejectors equal to the volume of sewage ejected, so that if 20 gallons of liquid go into the ejectors per head of populatian per day, 3 1-5 cubic feet of compressed air will be used to remove it, and this compressed air will escape into the atmosphere daily, at the rate of 3,200 cubic feet per thousand of population. The injurious nature of this escaping air is the question before us, and to make the matter as plain as possible, we will take the ratio of contaminated compressed air at 3-5 cubic feet per head in 24 hours. If the pressure of the air is, say, 30 lbs. in the ejector, it will expand, on escaping, to three times (roughly) its bulk, and the smell, whatever it may amount to, will be reduced to one third of its intensity.

The air, coming from the escape pipe has been in contact with fresh sewage, and may be expected to to be less offensive than, if it had been in contact with old and decomposed sewage. Suppose the discharge pipe of an ejector was turned into (say) the Municipal Council Hall, I am inclined to think that even the most conservative member would observe a difference, although our Sanitary Engineer seems to have missed it, somehow, at Rangoon. If however, by way of contract, the Ripon Road Sewer were switched on, the meeting would probably be adjourned indefinitely. We have now arrived at the kernel of the problem. What is the nature of the gases coming from the ejector, and from the sewer compared with pure air? My proposal is:—That Mr. Stirratt, the Municipal Engineer at Rangoon be addressed regarding the analysis of the air escaping from the ejectors in that town. Samples of air should be taken from any ejector at an interval of say, four hours for a whole day. It is likely that Mr. Stirratt would give the desired information, provided, of course, that Bombay pays for the analysis. In the meantime analyses of the air from a Bombay sewer should be prepared in order to shew the advantage, if any, of the Shone system. If need be, equal portions of the respective gases might be forced through sterilised cotton, and examined with the microscope. At present large volumes of very foul gases are discharged twice a day from our sewers through the influence of fluctuation in barometric pressure. This would be avoided to a very great extent with the Shone system, or with any system using cast iron pipe sewers.

When the analytical data are obtained, the Health Officer, will be able to advise the Municipality, as to how the exhaust pipes should be arranged and what should be their height above, or distance from dwelling houses.—Yours &c.

JOHN WALLACE, C. E.

Bombay Aug. 9. 1893.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An extraordinary state of affairs exists in the 2nd Madras Lancers, as far as the British Officers are concerned. The Commandant is Captain (Brevet-Major) Fenton. The five Squadron Commanders are Captains Forbes, Deane, Eardley-Wilmot and Burlton, and the 4 Squadron Officers, Captains Read, Holloway, Brett and Mathews. There is a difference in service of only 8½ years between the Commandant and the last Squadron Officer. In other words, if all these officers remain with the regiment it will in a few years be officered entirely by Colonels!

It is understood that Mr. Hamilton, at present Comptroller of India Treasuries, will become Accountant General, Punjab, on the retirement of Mr. E. W. Kellner next April, and Mr. G. H. R. Hart will become Comptroller of India Treasuries and Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Deputy Auditor-General.

The Political Agent at Zhob, proceeds on a tour of inspection into the trans-Kandar-Kakar country on the 10th instant. One British officer, sixty sabres of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, and eighty rifles of the 27th Bombay Infantry, will accompany the Agent on his tour.

A correspondent writes:—A lunar rainbow is of rather uncommon occurrence, and such a one, or rather such a double one, as was seen at Benares on Thursday night, the 3rd instant, in the western sky, at about 11 o'clock, must be rarer still. The night was rather cloudy and a slight drizzle set in, which lasted for a few minutes, and on this ceasing, the bow was visible and was a beautiful sight, lasting for nearly half-an-hour, when it gradually faded away. What made the phenomenon more interesting was, that the bow was perfect from point to point of the arch, which is not often the case even with solar rainbows.

Surgeon-Colonel R. Harvey, Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, will probably attend the International Medical Congress, at Rome, in September, and read a paper concerning India. Cholera will, we believe be the subject selected, and India may well leave it in this officer's hands with confidence.

Upon a reference made by the Madras Government, the Government of India has ruled that the Secretary of State's communication of last year's date to the effect that the sanction of the Government of India, instead of that of the Secretary of State, would in future be sufficient for the appointments of Europeans, who are not statutory Natives of India, to offices carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month and upwards, is to be taken to be of general application and not to refer merely to appointments in the Provincial Civil Service.

The report of Mr. Cousens, on the sanitary condition of Madras, has at last been made public. He suggests the construction of a masonry conduit from the Red Hills to convey water, which now comes in an open channel. With regard to the river Cooum, he recommends that it shall be connected with the sea by two culverts terminating in six steel tubes in the sea. He estimates his proposals to cost 23¼ lakhs.

A high price—£60 18s.—was given for a fossil egg of the gigantic Æpyornis Maximus from Madagascar, at Mr. Stevens's sale of natural history curiosities in King Street, Covent Garden.

The Secretary of State has negatived the proposal of the Volunteer committee that Volunteer officers rank should be recognised on all occasions, on the ground that such rank is only recognised at Home when the Volunteers are serving with Regulars.

An amusing story is told of an episode in connection with Mr. Albert Chevalier, which happened a few nights before his departure to the Provinces. Mr. Chevalier was performing at three music-halls, but having a brief interval between two of the "shows," he good-naturedly agreed to pay a flying visit to a suburban hall, in order to sing for a friend's benefit. This left no time for a change of costume, except the addition of a light overcoat, and Mr. Chevalier appeared in the booking-office of the Charing-cross District Railway Station in brave coster array, greatly to the admiration of a genuine member of the calling, who was also waiting for a train. Fascinated by the appearance of such a dossy member of the craft, the man followed Mr. Chevalier to the ticket window, and, open-mouthed with wonder, heard him ask for a first-class return ticket to Hammersmith. Recovering a little from his amazement, the coster in turn approached the window and inquired of the clerk, "'Ere, guv'nor, wha' d'e arsk for?" and on being answered, "A first-class return to Hammersmith," replied, enthusiastically, "S'elp me! Gi' me a Pullman to Whitechapel!"

The minutes of the Conference on the Cadastral Survey of Behar are as follows:—Present: 25 officials and interested zemindars, including the Maharaja of Durbhanga, Sir William Hudson, the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, Colonel Sandeman, and others. Mr. Stevens, opened the Conference and stated frankly that he met the zemindars for discussion; that Government had no cut-and-dried scheme prepared which could not be modified. The following points were to be taken as finally settled:—that a record of Survey rights be maintained under the agency and complete control of the Government, independent of any interested party, and Government being responsible for the use of its own discretion for the periods at which record corrections be made. The last paragraph of His Honor's reply to the Landholders' address was quoted to prove that Government was not prepared to neglect or refuse advice. The schemes regarding patwaris and special agency were then discussed, also the scheme of the unit of area in which the circle officer will not be a patwari, but a more highly qualified official, and that which leaves the question of rent to be settled between tenant and landlord without the intervention of the executive. The Government estimate of the cost gave a grand total of Rs. 71,000. The patwari will not be at the disposal or under the control of a zemindar for any purpose whatever. His pay will be levied from zemindar and ryots. The landlord must make his own arrangements for collections. A lengthy discussion then took place.

Writing of Sir Charles Crosthwaite's visit to Aligarh, a local correspondent writes:—For the main object of his visit was not to rebuke the leading Mahomedans and Hindus for turbulence and the encouragement of bitter racefeeling, but to congratulate them upon breaches healed, on differences settled, and on peace restored. Further, he gave his countenance to the permanent memorial of the united purpose of the inhabitants which has been erected in the station, to be a sounding witness to all who may come after. Probably in no other station of the Provinces have Hindus and Mahomedans so cordially united to show their restored friendship in so practical a way as at Aligarh. Their work has at at once given a boon to the people and an adornment to their home, for such the clock and clock tower undoubtedly are. The tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building, in the Gothic style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The clock itself has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead beat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwt. 3 qrs 9lb., and the clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hour on a third bell. It is an eight-day clock. The total cost of the erection has been something like Rs. 30,000, and, as has been intimated, Hindus and Mahomedans alike liberally subscribed to the building fund. More than this, the land around the tower, erstwhile an unsightly waste has been enclosed and planted; and tennis courts laid out, whereon for a nominal subscription the growing native youth may disport himself. When the ornamental gates, the gift of Raja Har Narain Singh, are in potition, the ground will make a very neat little and complete public garden. For all these improvements the place has mainly to thank Mr. J. H. Harrison, the popular Collector, now on leave. The clock tower was erected from the design of Mr. C. J. Sheridan, Kxecutive Engineer of the Agra Division, whose plan was selected from several sent in for competition. The clock was supplied and set up by Messrs. Marcks and Co., the well-known Bombay clockmakers.

Elahi Buksh's suit against the North-Western Railway, continued on the 3rd instant. Defendants' counsel produced several witnesses to prove that the plaintiff had had a fall from his horse in 1890, after which he complained of weakness of brain, and inability to attend to his work. It is expected that the case will close on Saturday or Monday. The case will be argued and judgment delivered at Simla. On 4th instant evidence was taken as to the Income-tax paid by the plaintiff since 1886. The plaintiff paid something under Rs. 900.

Active preparations are in progress throughout the Punjab for the forthcoming Punjab Exhibition. It has been definitely decided to open the Exhibition during the Christmas week. Mr. F. H. Andrews the Secretary, who has already been on a short tour in the provinces in order to work up the exhibits, shortly goes out again into the districts for the same purpose.

Of King Monghut of Siam, father of the present ruler, Mrs. Leonowens tells the following amusing story: One night a little after 12 o'clock, as he was on the point of going to bed like any plain citizen of regular habits, his Majesty fell to thinking how most accurately to render into English the troublesome Siamese word "phi," which admits of a variety of interpretations. After puzzling over it for more than an hour, getting himself possessed with the word as with the devil it stands for, and all to no purpose, he ordered one of his lesser State barges to be manned and despatched with all speed for the British Consul. That functionary inspired with lively alarm by so startling a summons, dressed himself with unceremonious celerity and hurried to the Palace, conjecturing on the way all imaginable possibilities of politics and diplomacy, revolution, or invasion. To his vexation he found the King engaged with a Siamese-English vocabulary, and mentally divided between "deuce" and "devil" in the choice of an equivalent. His preposterous Majesty gravely laid the case before the Consul, who, though inwardly chafing at what he termed the "confounded coolness" of the situation, had no choice but to decide with grace and go back to bed with philosophy.

The Rev. J. Guinness Rogers contributes an article on "Passion in Politics" to "The Independent and Nonconformist" suggested by events which have occurred in the House of Commons during the last few days. He says that the "pathetic spectacle" of Mr. Gladstone "in the very thick of the fight" ought "to have secured respect even from the most bitter opponents. But chivalry seems to be dead among them." The personal insult to which Mr. Gladstone is subjected supplies Mr. Rogers with a reason "why his friends should be on the look-out against any attempt to lessen their confidence," for to him "there could be no more suicidal policy than to weaken the hands of the Government at the present moment." Taking the case of Welsh Disestablishment, Mr. Rogers asks what benefit could possibly accrue from its being so pressed as to defeat the Home Rule Bill, which "would mean the final retirement of our veteran chief to Hawarden, and the indefinite postponement of reforms of every kind."

It is not proposed at present to bring the new Siberian Railway further west than Tomsk, for that city is already in steam connection with the capital. Steamers run down the Obi to its junction with the Irtish, and then up that river to Tiumen. From Tiumen there is a railway over the Ural Mountains to Perm. A fine fleet of steamers ply on the Kama and Volga between Perm and Nijni Novgorod, and this latter town is in connection with the European railway system.

According to a report furnished to the "Odeskki Listock," it would appear to be a dangerous diversion for a marriageable maiden in the Caucasian Lowlands to tamper with the affections of a hillman in that somewhat lawless region. One of those tribal mountaineers recently became engaged to a pretty peasant girl in a neighbouring lowland village. The maiden proved inconstant, and married another. The news brought Malvelyanz—so this Caucasian cavaleria rusticana was called—down from the mountain slope, armed to the teeth. The faithless bride, whose surrender he demanded, was hidden away, but her husband was stabbed to death. Three other persons and three horses were killed by Malvelyanz's kinjal and revolver. The police report that the murderer has now joined a band of brigands whose recent exploits have become notorious, and who still defy the vigilance of the military patrols.

The first of the great "Apartment Houses" in New York was that erected by Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, near Third Avenue, in 1870. Mr. Everett Blanke, in an article entitled "The Cliff-Dwellers of New York" in "The Cosmopolitan," estimates the present number of these immense buildings in that city at seven hundred. Nearly all are provided with electrical and steam appliances, requiring the outlay of so much capital and attention as are rarely found even in the private dwellings of American millionaires. First in importance among the arrangements is the passenger elevator, which is deemed to render the fifteenth story of a fireproof building as desirable for habitation as any story nearer the ground. Mr. Blanke claims that in New York City alone has the Apartment House attained to practical perfection, though it is admittedly an evolution from the French flat. Europe, he considers, is behindhand in this respect, for the reason that her architects are artists, and not practical men.

The Anglo-Armenian Association learns from Constantinople that efforts are being made by the United States Government to obtain a reversal of the sentence of exile passed by the Sultan upon Messrs. Thoumaian and Kayayan, in order that they may return to their mission work at Marsovan. Sir A. Nicolson is still working energetically on behalf of the Angora and other prisoners. Accounts of the tortures inflicted by the gendarmerie on the Christians at Cesarea have reached the British Embassy, and are said to transcend in horrible brutality any yet published.

The new Siberian railway is to commence at Tonisk. "The cholera scare," writes a correspondent in that city, "has not diverted the attention of the Russian Government from this vast project. Railway surveyors may be met with now as far eastward as the Trans-Baikal, and it is generally believed that there will be trains running from Tomsk to the Amou within the next eight years. This railway will do good in many ways; it will probably increase the population of Siberia, and it will help to let the daylight in upon the east Siberian Government, which by general consent is in a very unsatisfactory state. The weakness is a lack of control over the executive. The people of European Russia have known little and cared less about the state of things in Siberia; the natives of the country have not sufficient influence to defend themselves, and the Press of course gagged. Some excellent men have been sent out as Governors of those provinces, but in their short three years' term of service it was impossible to complete the radical reforms required, and so they have left things as they were. It is believed that the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway will change all this; that it will make Siberia more important to the Russians, and tend to assimilate the government of the Asiatic provinces to that of Europe."

How to stamp out hydrophobia effectually is a problem to which Mr. Duguid, of the Veterinary Department of the Board of Agriculture, has been turning his attention. The first point to be noted is that although cattle, sheep, swine, horses, dear, and other animals may be affected with rabies they are rarely the means of spreading this terrible disease. Practically it is against dogs only that measures have to be directed. It is a remarkable fact that rabies in dogs maintains a permanent existence in certain districts. Thus in Hants, Lancaster, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and London, with the four adjoining countis of Essex, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey, some cases occur annually, and these parts must therefore be looked upon as permanently infected. As Mr. Duguid observes, the suppression of rabies in these districts would really mean its total extinction in Great Britain, because the occasional cases recorded in other counties are mostly extensions of the disease from these permanently infected centres. That it is quite possible to suppress it locally is shown by the remarkable results of the measures recently taken by the Board.

THE DEPARTURE OF COLONEL CHARLES WODEHOUSE, C.I.E., FOR EUROPE.

On Tuesday, writes our local correspondent, all Kolhapore, including his Highness the Maharajah, his brother and other Chiefs, with the principal officers of the State, and the European residents, assembled at the Railway Station to bid good-bye to Colonel Charles Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent of Kholapore and the Southern Mahratta Country, and Miss Wodehouse, on their departure to Europe.

By Colonel Wodehouse's retirement, Government lose a distinguished officer who has done valuable work in many capacities during a service extending over thirty-five years. Coming out to India as an Ensign on 4th March, 1857, he served throughout the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, was present at the siege and capture of Awah, the siege, assault and capture of Kotah, took part in the pursuit of the Gwalior rebels, and the battle of Bunas in 1858, receiving the medal and Central India clasp. His first experience of civil work was during 1867 and 1868 when he was appointed Boundary and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha States. From 1865 to 1871, he served in Berar, holding at various times the appointments of Assistant Commissioner, Director of Public Instruction, Second Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, and Cantonment Magistrate and Judge, Secunderabad. In 1873, he served for a short time at Baroda and Rewa Kantha, and began his connection with Kathiawar, in which province he remained till 1880, with an interval in 1876 and 1877, during which he acted as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay. Colonel Wodehouse next held successively the appointments of Political Agents in Mahi Kantha, and Kathiawar, and in 1887 accompanied the Kathiawar Jubilee Deputation to England, where he was appointed a Companion of the Indian Empire. From June, 1888, up to the present time, he has been Political Agent of Kolhapore and the Southern Mahratta Country, and how highly his services have been appreciated by Government, may be gathered from the fact that he was granted the privilege, very unusual in the Political Department, of a year's extension from May last, when he attained the age of fifty-five. This extension was received with much pleasure in the Southern Mahratta Country, where Colonel Wodehouse's geniality, sound sense and real interest in their welfare had won for him the sincere friendship of the Chiefs, and in Kolhapore itself it was considered particularly appropriate that he should be permitted to serve on till the installation of the young Maharajah, over whose State he had watched with so much care during the past four years of the minority. Unfortunately this was not to be, for some weeks ago, Colonel Wodehouse, who till then could more than hold his own with the youngest at golf, swimming, tennis, billiards and other games and exercises, suddenly fell ill, and now by medical advice he is retiring, and sails for Europe by the mail of the 11th. Sincere regret never accompanied a retiring officer, and in Miss Wodehouse, too, Kolhapore is losing one who, from her charm of character and social qualities will be very much missed by a large circle of friends. The European and native community have joined equally in wishing Col. Wodehouse *bon voyage* and a speedy restoration to his old health and vigour.

THE FATAL RIOTS AT KATTYAWAR.

Further information, received in Bombay by several Hindu gentlemen, shows that eight more Mahomedans, who are alleged to have taken part in the riots, have been arrested by order of the State and taken to Junagadh for trial. Up till yesterday evening twenty-three persons in all were arrested. In response to a telegram received from Captain Lyde, Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant, Mr. Lukhmidass Khimji has wired that the telegram of Captain Lyde was submitted to the Committee appointed at the recent meeting of the Hindus held at Madhav Baugh, and the Committee would do the needful. The allegation, that the Hindus at Prabhas, Patan were not opening their shops at the instigation of Bombay Hindus, had no foundation whatever. Mr. Lukhmidass forwarded another telegram to the Mahajans at Patan assuring them that justice would be done to them, and at the same time advising them to open their shops. We understand that the trial of the Mahomedans who have been arrested will be conducted by two Judges of the Junagadh Sadar Court, who are to be specially appointed for the purpose. If the accused are found guilty, the final appeal will be decided by the Hon. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, Judicial Councillor of the Junagadh State.

DARING BURGLARY AT THE CHURCH GATE STREET.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Roberts charged Albadore Britto, a reputed thief, and Andrew Min guel, a Goanese of questionable character, before Mr. Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with housebreaking and theft of property consisting of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 368, belonging to Mr. H. Stanber and Mr. R. Pescio, of Church-gate Street. On the night of Tuesday, the 1st inst., the complainants went to bed, and whilst they were asleep, the first accused broke into their premises and forcing open several cupboards, which were in different rooms, and stole a number of woollen clothes. He broke open a case of Hock, and extracted therefrom two bottles. He drank the contents of one bottle on the premises and left the empty bottle in the room and took away the other bottle with him. He also forced open a box and stole therefrom about a hundred cigarettes. Early in the morning the servants discovered the robbery and awakening their masters, they informed them of what had happened during the previous night. The matter was reported to Inspector George, who instituted enquiries into the matter, and on searching the complainants' premises he found two coats of *hamals* concealed under a chair in the verandah. On further searching the premises, Inspector George discovered a number of pieces of paper, which were subsequently found to belong to a boy, who is employed in the Fort Reading Room and Library. The police found out the boy, who admitted that the coats and paper belonged to him, stating that he did not know how and by whom they were taken to the complainants' premises. The boy was taken to Mr. Roberts, who was then acting Superintendent of A Division, and being satisfied with the explanatian given by the boy, Mr. Roberts ordered him to be released. Mr. Roberts, continued the enquiries and ultimately ascertained that the first accused, who had been sentenced in 1891 to two years rigorous imprisonment for stealing property Fischer, came out of the Yarroda Jail only on the 22nd of July last. Mr. Roberts suspected the accused of this theft and began to search for him but without any satisfactory result until the 7th instant, when a policeman doing duty at the Crawford Market, saw the accused fighting with a native soldier, and took him into custody for disorderly behaviour. The accused was taken to Inspector Roberts, who at once recognised him as the man who was wanted in connection with the theft. The accused had a tobacco pipe in his hand, and Mr. Roberts suspecting it to be the part of the stolen property, took the accused to the complainants, who identified the pipe as belonging to them. Mr. Roberts orderded the accused to be detained in custody and continued the enquiries, which disclosed the fact that the accused had pledged the stolen property with Kustur, a Marwaree. Mr. Roberts also ascertained that the second accused was also concerned in the theft and that he had assisted the first accused in the disposal of the property, knowing it to have been stolen. A pair of trousers and a coat were recovered from Hajarimal, a Murwaree, who deposed that they were pledged with him by Minguel; who was also arrested by the police. The first accused against whom there was a record of three previous convictions, pleaded guilty, and prayed for mercy. The second accused denied the charge, stating that he was not aware that the porperty was stolen. He had a bad reputation, having been previously sentenced for theft and, therefore, this charge had been laid against him. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The property recovered from the Marwarees was ordered to be made over to the complainants.

The so-called "Russki Derby" of this year was decided a few days ago on the well-known Khodynka Racecourse at Moscow, before an immense concourse of spectators. The stakes of this chief Russian turf event are worth 28,700 roubles, or a little over 3,000*l*. The distance run is 2 400 yards, and was on this occasion covered by M. Grabovski's Sesam in 2min. 41sec. M. Lazareff's Triumph was second, and Venus, a mare belonging to the Derku Crown Stud, third. There were ten other competitors.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cawasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, G. W. Roughton, Grattan Geary, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Hurkisondas Narotamdas, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, and the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umyashanker Yajnik.

ACQUISITION OF LAND AT GIBB'S ROAD.

The Committee considered letter No. 9416, dated 4th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the approval of the Committee under section 91 of the Municipal Act, to application being made to Government, to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, the 370 square yards, or thereabout, of ground at Gibb's Road, sanctioned to be taken up, from the Trustees' of the Parsi Punchayet, under the resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 1576, dated 17th May last, stating that under the trust deeds the trustees have no power to effect a voluntary sale.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STABLES.

At the request of the Commissioner, the Committee accorded sanction to the revised scale of establishment submitted by the Executive Engineer being substituted for that sanctioned in the current year's budget for supervising the work of the construction of the Health Department stables in F and G Wards. Stating that in the revised scale it is proposed to employ the establishment for 14 months at a total cost of Rs. 3,570, while that sanctioned in the budget provides for the establishment for twelve months at a total cost of Rs. 3,816.

Dr. Viegas observed that the Committee must thank the Executive Engineer for the saving he had effected in that department.

AN EXTRA CEMETERY CLERK.

The Committee considered letter No. 9125, dated 1st instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that in the budget a provision of Rs. 30 per mensem has been made for the employment of an extra cemetery clerk, and that the Health Officer is of opinion that the person to be selected for the post should have some medical qualifications. After some difficulty the Health Officer has been able to secure such a person on Rs. 40 a month. The Commissioner requested sanction to the pay of the appointment being increased to Rs. 40 a month, and that the extra cost of Rs. 101, from 28th April 1893 till the end of the current financial year, be met from savings in section II., Registrars, Registration of Births and Deaths, Public Health Department.

The necessary sanction was given.

EXPERIMENTAL TRIAL OF BENGAL COAL.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner reporting the result of the trials made of the Bengal coal. The following correspondence was read before the Committee.

Bombay, 28th July, 1893.

To the Municipal Commissioner, through the Executive Engineer.

Sir,—With reference to your memo regarding the 200 tons of Bengal coal tried at Love Grove in the months of February and March, I have the honour to report that tests were made at Love Grove by Mr. Carr and Mr. Horbury, but the tests were not successful owing to the fact that it was not possible to keep all the pumps going during the whole of the day, and as they were constantly being stopped for packing; but test at Love Grove did show that the Bengal coal was of a very uncertain character, and it left a very large percentage of residue of ash in the proportion of 3 to 1 as against West Hartley. The Love Grove test being unsuccessful the twenty-ton steam roller was put at the disposal of Mr. Howett at the end of March and he made some careful tests, the result of which showed that the water evaporated per pound of coal in the case of the West Hartley amounted to 6·23 lbs., while in the case of the Bengal it was 5·27 lbs., the result being distinctly in favour of the West Hartley coal. Another test had been made with a caloric meter which showed the different evaporative officiencies of West Hartley, Bengal and Cardiff samples being taken for this purpose from the coal in stock at Love Grove Pumping Station. The results show that the West Hartley was the best coal then in stock; Cardiff being next, and Bengal being considerably behind either of the two added to which Bengal coal is dirty and necessitates constant cleaning of fires.

At that time we gave Rs. 16-4, for Bengal coal delivered at Love Grove. For Nixon's navigation coal we have just given Rs. 16-8 and if Bengal is not obtainable at a largely cheaper rate than English, it would not be desirable to get any more; but I was informed by the Locomotive Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway some time ago that, they paid something like Rs. 3-8 per ton for their Bengal coal at the pits' mouth, that would give a rate approximately delivered in Bombay at Rs. 13-8 per ton, and at that rate it might be advantageous to the Municipality to try it again.—I have, &c.

(Sd). C. C. James, Drainage Engineer.

The Executive Engineer in his memorandum of 2nd instant on the subject said:

The chief drawback of Bengal coal is its uncertain quality. From the tests of the evaporation efficiency of different kinds of coal, it will be observed that whilst the difference between the maximum and minimum quantities of water evaporated by one pound of Bengal coal is as much as 3·575, it is only 0·55 in the case of West Hartley coal and 1·19 lbs. in the case of Cardiff coal. The efficiency of the best quality of Bengal coal is very nearly equal to the best sample of Cardiff coal, and falls but little short of that of the best sample of West Hartley coal. Taking, however, the average result derived from each of these kinds of coal the efficiencies, and, therefore, the commercial values of West Hartley, Cardiff and Bengal coals must be taken in the ratio of 13·18, 12·50, 11·09. This shows that if West Hartley coal cost Rs. 18-8 per ton the values of Cardiff and Bengal coal should not exceed Rs. 17·29 and Rs. 15·33 per ton, respectively. If, as stated by the Drainage Engineer, Bengal coal can be had at Rs. 13-8, it would be worth while to give it a more extensive trial than what it has already received.

The Committee decided to continue the experiments.

SHEEP AND GOAT MARKET IN BOMBAY.

The Committee next considered Resolution of the Corporation, No. 4235, dated 31st ultimo, as under:—"That, with reference to the Commissioner's letter No. 6463, dated 29th June, 1893, and the resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 3113, dated 5th July, 1893, the Corporation are of opinion that it is necessary in order to meet the convenience of the public, to retain the goat and sheep market at DeLisle Road, but it is desirable to put it upon a proper basis and under proper control; and that the course proposed by the Commissioner, appears to be the best one to adopt in the interest of the public and municipal revenue. That the Standing Committee be requested to recommend the necessary financial provision, if funds are available, to effect the necessary reforms during the current year, and, if not, to make the necessary allotment in the Budget Estimates for 1894-95."

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 16,000 from the surplus cash balance to provide for the cost of sheep and goat market at De Leisle Road.

THE MILL HANDS STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to the report appearing in your columns to-day, regarding the strike of mill-hands at our Mill, please allow us to say that it is incorrect in some respect. In the first place the strike was not a general one, but of a few hands in two departments of the Mill. The statement that, they were given to understand that they were to be paid one week's wages for June, is absolutely without foundation. All the operatives were paid their wages due for June for the proper number of days they worked. The strikers turned out the day after the Mill wages for June had been paid. The men who struck work were called together in the mill-office and asked to state their grievances, but they had really not a single substantial one to make. The fact is, the men were instigated by a ring-leader, who has since been dismissed, to strike, because some reduction in the wages was contemplated, commencing from the next month. The account as to the interview of the strikers with Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, at his bungalow at Girgaum, is altogether without a substratum of fact. Some of the men were disorderly and Mr. Dharamsey ordered the police to clear his compound of them. It is also incorrect to say that the Mill did not work on the 7th.—Yours, &c.,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents, the Mahalakshmi S. and W. Co., Ld.

⁂ Our report purported to be the mill-hands' statement. The above is the other side of the question.—Ed. *B. G.*

It is notified with reference to the Antwerp Exhibition that Mr. E. Thurston, officiating Reporter on Economic Products, has been placed in charge of the arrangements, so far as the participation by the Government of India is concerned, but the general conduct of arrangements and representation of Indian exhibitors will be undertaken by the Consul General, Bombay, and the Indian Consular Agents of Belgium at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, and Rangoon. Intending exhibitors should apply to them for any information which they may require.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE depression which we have heard constantly of for some months, and more especially since the beginning of June as hovering over the financial world in and about New York, writes the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* on 5th August, appears to be intensifying and moving slowly in an eastly direction. The ripples of disturbance which have hitherto touched English shores have now assumed the size of breakers; but at present we have no reason to expect that they will be accompanied by the whirlwind of disaster. The worst effect that we know of up to now is the withdrawal of a large amount of gold from the Bank of England. How much that is, is not made clear in Reuter's telegrams. On 31st ultimo Reuter advised a payment into the Bank of England of £100,000 on 2nd instant, the amounts paid out on that and the previous day were cabled as £500,000 and £900,000, while a special extra reached us the afternoon of the 3rd instant advising the withdrawal on the 2nd instant, of £680,000 for shipment to America, and the ordinary financial telegram of 2nd instant, advises a withdrawal of £425,000. It may be presumed that these withdrawals, whatever they may amount to, are not looked upon as the precursors of further heavy demands in the near future. For all their effect has been to cause the directors of the Bank of England to raise their official rate to 3 per cent., a rise of only ½ per cent. an enhancement of money value which had to some extent been already provided for in the open market. For it will be noticed that the market rates of discount, which on 25th ultimo were 1½ per cent. for three months' bills and 2¼ per cent. for six months' bills were on 2nd instant, the day before the rate was raised 2½ per cent. and 3 2/3 per cent. respectively. To what extent the crisis in American finance may further intensify cannot yet be foreseen; a good deal must depend on the decisions arrived at by the two Houses of Congress, which have been convened for the 7th instant, with the object of considering the advisability of repealing the Sherman Act.

The difficulty of the Americans is, of course, to restrain the outflow of gold, and as far back as 16th June extraordinary precautions were being taken by the Clearing House Association in New York to protect the banks against a run. The following resolution was adopted :—

"That a Committee of five be appointed by the chair with the President, to receive from banks, members of the Association, bills receiveable and other securities, to be approved by said Committee, who shall be authorised to issue therefore, to such depositing banks, loan certificates bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum: and such loan certificates will not be in excess of 75 per cent. of the market value of the securities or bills receiveable so deposited: and such certificates shall be received and paid in settlement of balances at the Clearing House, and all the rules and Regulations heretofore adopted in the issue of such certificates shall be in force in the present issue."

Turning to local matters, that which seems to claim first attention is the result of the opium sales this week. Out of a total of 3,642 chests, 1,927 chests of Patna sold at an average of Rs. 1,108 a chest, and 1,715 chests of Benares sold at an average of Rs. 1,208 a chest. I do not think it would be prudent to anticipate that this greatly better price obtained over last sale represents a permanent re-establishment of rupee value. At the last sale there is no doubt that buyers secured the opium at very much below its value, and this being clearly appreciated, there was an attraction to the excited crowd who regularly attend these auctions to bid bolder on the present occasion, and thus the high prices obtained are due more to excitement than to deliberation. Still it appears probable that the price will be maintained at an average of not much under Rs. 1,100 for the present.

Exchange on Honkong for wire transfer has advanced to nearly 200, and on Singapore to nearly 204. This of course is in favour of opium, but it will not do to reckon on a continuance of these rates when the Sherman Act is repealed.

To-day's journals contain a telegram from New York stating that the Chicago Commission has closed its doors after adopting a resolution denouncing the demonetisation of silver and protesting against the repeal of the Sherman Act. To which all I need add is *Q.E.D.* An important factor in the present condition of our money market is the realisation of the Exchange Banks' shut-out silver, which is now being accepted at the mints and paid for in relation to the sterling cost at the current rate for wire transfer on London. While, no doubt, this temporarily adds to the redundancy of money in the Presidency Banks it does not necessarily effect exchange. For so far as regards the Exchange Banks if they had not imported some other form of remittance—if they had been the prescient speculators which so many people wish to make them out to be, they would have imported Government Paper—and would, therefore, have stood in the same position in regard to finance for foreign trade as they do now: and just in the same way as now that finance which is in common parlance exchange, would have been subject to the opportunities of converting gold in London into rupees in India at the most favourable rate obtainable.

Exchange during the past week has been dominated, as it generally has been dominated, by the opportunities of remitting sterling and by the opportunities of getting such remittances returned to India. Only at present this simple proposition is not as usual complicated to any extent by large engagements to buy and sell for forward delivery, such as the trade at this season generally demands, importers of cold weather goods having to give their orders to home firms now in order to get them executed in time, and exporters of tea, jute and indigo knowing that their requirements will be at least a certain sum, and neither caring to leave exchange open for future settlement so long as present quotations for forward delivery cover their commission. Now we find that while exporters are rather anxious to sell their bills forward, importers are content to wait the chance of higher rates. Hence for forward delivery exchange is firm. Conversely exchange for present delivery is weak, because sellers of sterling are necessarily few, the export trade being at its slackest at this season all over India, and exceptional circumstances affording ample means of returning all homeward remittances. This is the explanation of the low rates ruling lately, and if this is appreciated there should surely be no sense in charging the Exchange Banks with the responsibility of depressing exchange. It is perfectly certain that if they had had such a power at any time they would have paid much larger dividends. Rates during the present week have ranged from 1*s.* 3¼*d.* to 1s 3 25-32*d.* for 6 months discountable bills, and from 1s 3 3-8*d.* to 1*s.* 3 7-16*d.* for wire transfers, the latest quotations being 1*s.* 3 25-32*d.* and 1*s.* 3 13-32*d.*

Government paper kept steady at 107 to 107-4 until the Bombay settlement of 31st ultimo, which closed the books of the bazaar dealers. Since then the near approach of the tender day for the new 3½ per cent. loan has presented an obstacle to further book making. For the astute Marwari likes, as a rule, to found his deals not on his estimate of the value of an investment but on the possiblity of cornering buyers or sellers who have taken the initiative. So far they have found no one who will give them a sign, and it looks at present as if *bona fide* investors would have a cheap chance. But it is probable that during the next fortnight the dealers will somehow or other manage to set the ball a-rolling.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended July 29, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	82,000	77,000	4,000	1,63,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	167	9	351
For previous 3weeks of half-year.........	2,57,000	2,89,000	13,000	5,59,000
Total for 4 weeks ..	3,39,000	3,66,000	17,000	7,22,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	71,802	83,176	1,913	1,56,891
Per mile of Ry do.	156	189	4	340
Total to corresponding date do.	3,21,758	3,76,071	21,665	7,22,494

Increase for the week.......................... Rs. 6,109
Decrease to date .... „ 494

AT Hohenfurth, in Bohemia, a farmer named Adalbert Kallinger has been apprehended upon a charge of having poisoned five persons. Kallinger, about seven years ago, married the eldest daughter of a well-to-do peasant farmer, and took over the farm and everything pertaining to it. In return he had to maintain his parents-in-law, his sister-in-law, and the two brothers of his wife. To rid himself of these obligations he had, it is alleged, in the course of the last six years got rid, by poison, of his wife's parents, two brothers-in-law, and his sister-in-law. On the death of the last victim suspicions were aroused, and the authorities having ordered the body to be exhumed, it was discovered that the death was due to poisoning by arsenic. Thereupon Kallinger and his wife were arrested.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

THE retirement from the Bombay Municipal Corporation of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, who was re-appointed to that body, after an absence of some years, by the Government of Lord Reay to assist in the transfer of the system of primary schools to Municipal control and in the re-settlement of primary education generally, under the conditions of the new Municpal Act of 1888, has naturally led to a retrospective glance at the working of the new system. The result has, on the whole, been satisfactory. It is admitted that the new system under the Joint Schools Committee—the creation of Lord Reay and Sir Raymond West—works smoothly, and that a certain moderate progress is being made, whilst at the same time the fact that the purse strings are held by the Corporation is a guarantee against extravagant or disproportionate expenditure. The *Bombay Gazette* felicitously recalls Mr. Matthew Arnold's opinion on this point and the fact that he deplored the existence of School Boards in England with independent powers of taxation and with the tendency of enthusiasts to run into extremes. Mr. Arnold desiderated Municipal control as affording a measure and a check to expenditure on schools, because he feared that the present extravagance would infallibly lead to re-action, and that, as he phrased it, the hot fit would be succeeded by a cold one. The school board rate of London is now 10*d.* in the pound, or 4 per cent. on the rental, the school rate of the great city of Bombay for the current year amounts, as nearly as possible, to ¼ per cent. on the rental, or about ½*d.* in the pound! The contrast is significant and instructive, and deserves to be borne in mind for more reasons than one.

The exact nature of the new settlement is not perhaps generally understood. It proceeds upon the principle of treating Bombay as a "District." In point of population the city is equal not only to an average, but to a large district, whilst in many respects it is of course much more advanced than any district. Regarded as a district containing a population of 8 lacs, Bombay is entitled to its fair and proportional share of the Provincial revenues alloted to primary education. Government as a matter of fact, has given the city Rs. 28,000, a larger grant than any other district of 8 lacs enjoys; but having done this, Bombay, in common with all other districts, is bound out of her own resources to make adequate provision for her primary schools. Here, however, a great difference comes to light. All the districts of the Presidency have been obliged by law since the year 1869 to levy a school rate of 2 per cent. on their assessment, whilst Bombay has been left free to fix its own contribution. Up to the present time these voluntary contributions have fallen lamentably short of the rate imposed by law upon the Mofussil. A rate of 2 per cent. in Bombay would yield 4 lacs. There is thus a considerable margin to be made up before Bombay will come into line with what all the districts of the Presidency have been raising for the past twenty years. The contributions of Bombay under the new system have been, 1889-90, Rs. 31,374; 1890-91, Rs. 39,500; 1891-92, Rs. 51,300; 1892-93, Rs. 55,220; and for the current year 1893-94, Rs. 58,532. The total income for the current year is as follows :—Balance, Rs. 19,101; Government Grant, Rs. 28,000; Fees, Rs. 20,500; Municipal Contribution, Rs. 58,532; Endowments, Rs. 600; total Rs. 1,26,733—a sufficiently miserable provision it must be owned for the primary education of a city of the population and pretensions of Bombay, but a great improvement nevertheless on what existed before, and without wishing to make invidious comparisons, an enormous improvement on anything that can be shown in Calcutta or Madras, particularly as regards the soundness of the lines on which the new settlement is laid and the promise it affords for the future.

Another merit of the new settlement is that it reconnects, after a long hiatus, our educational policy with that laid down by Sir Alexander Grant and Mr. (now Sir) J. B. Peile. After the settlement of rural primary education in 1869 on the basis of a local cess or school rate of 2 per cent. on the land assessment, Sir A. Grant saw the importance of bringing Bombay into line with the districts and took several steps towards that end, and immediately upon his retirement from India, Mr. Peile took up the same subject and addressed a long and earnest representation to the Corporation claiming an annual grant of "Rs. 10,000, rising to Rs. 50,000." This was not much he pointed out in an income of 30 lacs.* The Corporation were won over by his pleading, and applied to Government for the legal powers necessary to enable them to make the required contribution. The powers asked for were duly granted in the Municipal Act of 1872, but by some official oversight, which can never be sufficiently deplored the provisions of the Act were left to stand unutilzed., the initial grant of Rs. 10,000 was repeated in routine fashion year after year, merely because no one apparently remembered Mr. Peile's letter or took the trouble to ask for more, the years 1872—78 were allowed to slip by, and the opportunity of bringing Bombay up to something like the level of districts was irretrievably lost. Even in 1878 when the first move forward was taken and the grant raised to Rs. 15,000, it was done on the motion of Mr. Kirkham and Dr. Blaney, acting as private members, as neither of them had at that time any official connection with primary education. About 1880 the question of transferring the schools to the Municipality began to be mooted, and, thenceforwards down to the recent settlement, the usual consequences of the tide "omitted" were fully experienced. Had the carefully laid policy of Mr. Peile been followed up as Mr. Peile followed up that of Sir A. Grant, Bombay would have reached its present position 15 or 20 years ago, and would have now many lacs of rupees invested in decent school buildings.

It is useless, however, to recall the past, except as a reason for specially vigorous action now to redeem it. The foundations of the new settlement have been well and truly laid, and the Joint Schools Committee of four Government and four Municipal nominees is invested with full powers, subject to the financial control of the Corporation, to do justice to the city. The independent powers of the Committee are great, and it is unlikely the Corporation could long refuse to grant them any funds unanimously demanded. The position of the Committee is more independant than is generally understood, and its constitutional working will be extremely interesting to follow. The By-laws have so far worked without a hitch, a beginning, and a promising one, has been made towards the removal of the long-standing reproach in regard to buildings by the sanction to Dr. Blaney's Bhuleshwar Market School scheme now about to be carried into effect. Any one who now devotes himself to the cause of primary education in Bombay will find the rough hewing all done and a field of usefulness ready to his hand such as rarely presents itself to a public man. He cannot, indeed, be promised popularity, for the cause involves expenditure—a thing unpalatable to the landlord class which at present has a predominant voice in the Corporation and which at hardly yet sufficiently altruistic in its sympathies to care much for the welfare of the labouring masses. The genuine educationist will, however, care but little for popularity as he will know that the satisfaction of doing true work in a good cause is its own sufficient reward, and the cause of Primary Education —the provision of healthy and happy schools for the children of the people in which they may learn to reat, write, cast accounts and speak the truth—is one of the few causes in regard to the goodness of which there is no room for misgiving.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

* The income since that date has more than doubled.

THE Cassel journals narrate a strange case of catalepsy. A farmer at Ehrsten, in Germany, while walking in the village street about fourteen days ago, felt a sudden numbness creeping over his limbs. He hastened home, laid himself down upon his bed, and fell into a deep sleep, from which up to the present time he has not awakened.

IN her "Recollections of Six Years in the Royal Palace at Bangkok," Mrs. A. H. Leonowens gives some interesting glimpses of court life in that fascinating empire of the Orient. Of the present holder of the throne of the P'hra-batts she writes :—The Prince Somdetch Chowfa Chulaloukorn was about ten years old when I was appointed to teach him. Being the eldest son of the Queen consort, he held the first rank among the children of the king. For Siamese he was a handsome lad—of stature neither noticeably tall nor short; figure symmetrical and compact; and dark complexion. He was, moreover, modest and affectionate, eager to learn, and easy to influence. From his studies, both in English and Pali, he derived an exalted ideal of life, and precocious and inexpressible yearnings. To this young prince I was strongly attached. He often deplored with me the cruelty with which the slaves were treated, and, young as he was, did much to inculcate kindness towards them amomg his immediate attendants. He was a conscientious lad, of pensive habit, and gentle temper. Speaking of slavery one day he said to me: "These are not slaves, but nobles: they know how to bear. It is we, the princes, who have yet to learn which is the more noble—the oppressor or the oppressed." Once he told me he would rather be poor and have to earn his living than be a king.

IRISH REPRESENTATION AT WESTMINSTER.

ON July 12, Mr. Gladstone rose and reminded the Committee that the Government as a whole had never indicated any strong preference either for the method of Irish representation at Westminster proposed in subsections 3 and 4 of the clause under consideration—a scheme by which the Irish members would have had limited powers—or for the method of retaining them as at present with unlimited powers. They had given the most serious pledge that Irish representatives should remain in the Imperial Parliament, but on the question how they should be retained and in what numbers Ministers had given no pledge at all. On the contrary, they had been looking for manifestations of opinion on the subject, with the intention of following them. They had now come to a point when they could say that the general sentiment was opposed to the plan in the clause and in favour of retaining Irish representation in this House just as at present. (Cheers.) The Government were compelled to admit that it was impossible or, to use his own old phrase, it passed the wit of man, to frame a universal, distinct plan of severance between members with full powers in this House and members with partial powers. (Hear, hear.) As to the views of their opponents, Ministers were under the impression that in 1886 the Marquis of Hatington expressed a strong opinion in favour of the retention of the Irish members in this house, and they had been for a long time under the same impression with regard to Mr. Chamberlain. (Hear, hear.) From that gentleman an explanation had come. No doubt it was his (Mr. Gladstone's) fault that the explanation left the matter rather darker than before. (Laughter.) Another indication of the opinion of the House was the notice paper. It bore no fewer than nine amendments proposing to keep the Irish members at Westminster with unlimited powers, and it was difficult to say which section of the House was best represented among the nine. They came from Tory, Liberal Unionist, and Liberal ranks. (Hear, hear.) To carry out this general view there was no necessity to embody any novel enactment in the Bill. If it were acted on and Home Rule passed the House might expect a mitigation of the evils hitherto arising from combinations of Irish members with British parties or sections, for when an Irish Legislature was formed it would give a different and far freer course to the currents of political opinion in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Liberty in the choice of representatives would be restored to the people of that country, who now felt bound to consult only one vast overwhelming interest, casting behind them a multitude of minor points which would assume their natural dimensions when the Home Rule question was disposed of. (Hear, hear.) In any case, what the Government had felt throughout was that whatever plan was adopted the object of giving self-Government to Ireland was of such Imperial weight that none of these minor considerations as to plans of representation should be allowed to influence it. (Hear, hear.) He moved the omission of subsections 3 and 4. (Cheers.)

Mr. Rathbone, Liberal, altogether opposed to the retention of Irish members at Westminster under Home Rule. It would make Home Rule of no avail. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

Dr. Wallace said that deep as his respect for the pronouncement of the Prime Minister was, his sense of disappointment was greater still. Weaker and more inconclusive reasons for so great and formidable a decision could hardly have been placed before a legislative assembly. (Opposition cheers.) He had always defended the great principle of the Bill. It was to give self-government to Ireland, but the announcement converted it into a Bill to take away self-government from Britain. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

The hon. Member was speaking at half-past five o'clock, when by the Standing Orders the debate was adjourned.

The next day the House having gone into Committee on the Government of Ireland Bill, discussion was resumed on Mr. Gladstone's proposal to omit sub-sections 3 and 4 of Clause 9, and so enable the eighty Irish members in this House to vote on all questions Dr. Wallace resumed—

"THE WITTIEST SPEECH OF THE SESSION."

Dr. Wallace contended that Mr. Gladstone's amendment would take Home Rule from Great Britain while giving it to Ireland. (Opposition cheers.) Whatever transcendental and theoretical arguments might be advanced to the contrary, that was the practical outcome of throwing overboard these Jonah sub-sections. (Laughter.) He wodld not quote to the greatest master of Parliamentary, tactics extant anything about executing a change of front in the face of the enemy, or the familiar maxim with respect to swapping horses while crossing the stream, or any other wise saws; but he would ask the Prime Minister whether he was perfectly sure of the accuracy and true import of the evidence upon which he relied, and of the facts which he said had been reported to him by his scouts. (Laughter and cheers.) He learned that the Prime Minister laid especial stress upon nine amendments from different parts of the Committee, proposing to omit the sub-sections. The first of these upon which the right hon. gentleman relied was one from the hon. member for Northampton, who was undoubtedly, in many ways, a representative character in this House, and who was a devoted follower of the Prime Minister—so devoted a follower, indeed, that, according to his own account, it required a special interposition of the Sovereign to keep him from following the Prime Minister straight to the Treasury Bench—(loud laughter and cheers)—and he noticed that although frustrated in that demonstration of affectionate attachment, he still sat as near to the right hon. gentleman as he possibly could, being only separated from him by a narrow though unnavigable strait. (Laughter.) Mr. Wallace proceeded to quote from speeches and writings of Mr. Labouchere on the subject of the exclusion of the Irish members, and said he had taken the trouble to compile a small anthology of Northampton notions on this matter. How the hon. member had managed to get round from his former utterances to the position of putting down the amendment, in moving which he was anticipated by the Prime Minister, was a matter which he did not understand, and about which he did not care. The time was too precious to spend in investigating the psychology of Parliamentary tee-to-tums. (Laughter.) On the 18th of January the hon. member said, "If I am to judge from the large number of letters I have received from all parts of the country, I am by no means alone in my views regarding the advisability of the exclusion of the Irish members from Westminister." The hon. member declared on that occasion that he was in favour of entire and not partial exclusion, and that the great majority of Radicals took the same view. The Government should weigh seriously this testimony of their own chosen barometer before they finally made up their minds to march at the wheels of

THE HON. MEMBER FOR NORTHAMPTON'S DONKEY CART.

(Laughter.) For his part he meant to stand by the Government's own sub-section. Ordinary humanity would make him step in to take what little charge he could of the Prime Minister's abandoned offspring especially as he had left it in a very destitute condition. (Laughter.) He would never believe that, given a just and reasonable principle, it was not in the power of the House of Commons to work it out. As to the clause being workable, had they not the guarantee of the Prime Minister's matchless Parliamentary reputation in its favour? Would the right hon. gentleman have allowed it to go forth on his authorities unless it had been workable? The ideas which governed him (Mr. Wallace) at that moment he had learned from the right hon. gentleman, who had declared that he would not be a party to any arrangement by which, after Ireland had a domestic Legislature of her own, Irish members should come to that House to manage our affairs. He (the hon. member) had trusted all along to these declarations, and for years had been stating that one of the inévitable conditions of Home Rule would be that Ireland would have no more power over British local affairs than Great Britain would have over Irish affairs. (Opposition cheers.) But now he found himself left with no better consolation than that of having to repeat "Amicus Plato, magis amicus veritas." (Opposition laughter and cheers.) What was he to do? Having got the conviction, how was he to unget it? (Laughter.) If he had known better, he might possibly have done better, but unhappily "j'y suis." (Renewed laughter.) He submitted that his case was one that might melt the proverbial heart of the proverbial stone. The consolation the right hon. gentleman gave him was that he would, in supporting the present proposition, be asserting the equality of all members of Parliament, but that was precisely the thing he should not be doing. (Opposition cheers.) Members were equal only when they were clothed with a representative character. Under Home Rule Irish members in Irish affairs would be in their natural place, but in British affairs they would not be clothed with that representative character, they would be responsible to no constituencies for what they did, and would run no personal or national risk. The right hon. gentleman further told him for his consolation that he would not be in such danger of Irish intrigue as he apprehended, because with Home Rule there would be a spliting up of interests. The drawback to this was, that to administer that consolation the right hon. gentleman had to assume.

THE ROLE OF PROPHET.

Now, in his (the hon. members) sorrows, a prophet had no comfort for him. He could do his own prophesying at home. (Opposition laughter.) On the plane of prophecy he was the right hon. gentleman's match —he knew as much as the right hon. gentleman about the unknown—(loud Opposition laughter and cheers)— and he cast the horoscope of Irish Home Rule somewhat differently. He thought the Irish members of the majority would go solid for Nationalist interests, whatever British interests suffered—he should do so if he were an Irishman and were invited to the performance of the operation by British simplicity. (Opposition cheers.) He was told that if he heartily consented to the proposed arrangement, he should secure the cooperation of a good many Irish Radical votes, and such was the weakness of human nature under temptation that he was not sure that was not the most prevailing consideration. (Opposition cheers and laughter.) There was no more sacred principle in Radicalism than that of representation, but these Irish votes would not represent English opinion at all, and it was impossible honestly to obtain Radical Irish votes under this scheme of Home Rule. He refused to join in debauching Liberalism, or in doing what he believed would be a political rascality. (Opposition cheers.) He would do all he could to obtain Radical votes on Radical principles, but he would not get them on anti-Radical principles. He regretted more than he could express that the Government had not stood by their own better judgment, and that they had given way to those who were surely their inferiors in the construction of a clause. But he was afraid it was too characteristic of this Government to give way; he would remind them that a Government of runaways was not unlikely to be a fugitive Govvernment. (Opposition cheers.) It was not the mind of the Government, but its will, that caused him alarm—he was afraid, not of their heads, but of their backbone. (Opposition laughter and cheers.) He was sure it would be understood that in so speaking he was speaking with the most friendly disposition towards the Government. (Oh, oh, and laughter.) Faithful were the wounds of a friend. He did not need to recall the old jingle to show that flattery and friendship were by no means synonymous. He had observed that not only persons but Government had generally two classes of friends, the

CANDID AND THE SUGAR CANDIED.

(Loud laughter.) For himself he was afraid there was no doubt about the category to which he belonged, for unfortunately nature had not dowered him with any plethora of saccharine attributes—(laughter)—and such as were bestowed upon him he apprehended had become atrophied since. (More laughter.) Such as he was he offered his counsel, and his warning, if need be, to the Government and he felicited himself on having had the courrage to speak out his mind—(Opposition cheers)— and to tell them what he really thought and felt with respect to the unfournate, and as he believed, disastrous change that had so suddenly come over the spirit and character of this Bill, because he was afraid that when the Bill was sufficiently understood it would not only create no enthusiasm but might excite a great amount of opposition, and thus be the means of retarding a cause which he should always continue to regard under just and rational conditions as the cause of justice, of liberty, of progress, and of good government. (Hear, hear.

MR. LABOUCHERE DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Mr. Labouchere remarked that of course his hon. friend had a perfect right to state his opinions, but surely he had no right to explain to those hon. gentlemen, who intended to support the Government, by what motives they were actuated. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend ought to recognise that possibly in the course they were about to take they also were actuated by conscientious motives. (Hear, hear, and Opposition laughter.) His hon. friend wasted a considerable time by very extensive quotations from so humble an individual as himself, but they amounted to showing that he (Mr. Labouchere) formed a conclusion deliberately and slowly, having looked at all sides of the question. Personally, he believed the best thing would be the exclusion of the Irish members, but he never made any pledges to vote against their exclusion. Many on his side of the House did make such pledges, because in 1886 the main protest against the first Bill of the Prime Minister was that he excluded Irish members entirely. (Cheers.) They were repeatedly told that this would disintegrate the Empire, and they understood that if this difficulty were got over and the Irish members were retained it might be that many Liberal Unionists, who said they had strayed from the fold on account of this matter of exclusion, would return to it. Unfortunately they had not kept their words. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) Whatever the personal view of members of the Liberal party might be, they would, as a party, be going contrary to their pledges if they were now to vote in favour of exclusion. (Hear, hear.) He favoured this partial inclusion until he came to the conclusion that the great and paramount objection to it was that it would render their whole system of Parliamentary Government impossible, and it was for that reason that he was for the inclusion of the Irish members for all purposes. There was one reason which he should have thought would have convinced his hon. friend that it was impossible at the present moment to have partial retention of the Irish members, and that was that during a term of years the Irish would only get partial Home Rule. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Pease, referring to Mr. Wallace, observed that it was a comfort in these days of sins and sorrows to find that there was at least one immaculate man— (laughter)—who was entirely beyond the reach of temptation, and who never thought of his constituents or his votes so long as he was doing his duty and pulling to pieces the Government. (Cheers and laughter.) He (Sir J. Pease) had given a great deal of attention to the question now before the House. He was one of those who believed that a legislative assembly for Ireland was entirely in accordance with the best government of this country, but at the same time it had always seemed to him impossible that they could have unity of Imperial interests if Irish members were excluded from that House and Irish peers from the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) As to the danger apprehended to British interests from the Irish members taking part in their debates, he failed to see it—Home Rule being out of the way, it appeared to him that the Irish members would be more than ever they were before, part of a great nation and that their attitude towards British interests would be the same as that of English members. (Hear, hear.) He agreed with the hon. member for Northampton as to the impracticability of the "in and out" system.

After an animated debate the in-and-out clause was omitted by a majority of 27.

THE RAM IN WAR.

ADMIRAL P. H. COLOMB contributes an article to the *National Observer* on "The Ram in War." Speaking of the damage done to the Camperdown, he says: "It was always known—though it might not have been always recognized—that, in attempting to ram the fore-end of an adversary, it was a question perhapes, of parts of a second in time which ship was to be the rammer and which the rammee; and the general naval view was that anything like stem to stem encounters must not be attempted. But it is new to learn that the broadside of a modern ironclad is so hard as to make it dangerous to ram it. The Ram, therefore, as the supreme weapon of the battleship has suddenly lost nine-tenths of its value. The sequitur of such a conclusion in many quarters, but not, as far as I can gather, among naval men, is held to be the desirability of reverting to the late Sir George Sartorius's idea, and building rams pure and simple, approaching the model of the Polyphemus. I have difficulty in following the mental steps by which starting from the loss of the Victoria, the idea is reached. I have long believed, with I suppose almost a majority of naval officers, that though the ram as supreme weapon might govern the tactics of two opposing fleets, there was reason to believe it would scarce ever be used." After arguing against the isolation of special weapons, the Admiral says: "All this reasoning, therefore, brings us back to the stable position that the ramming of the unfortunate Victoria by the Camperdown teaches us only that to the admitted difficulty of ramming—especially when no training in the art has ever been attempted, and none of us know how we are going to do it—we must add, for the present, unknown danger to the rammer. We shall ameliorate this by such strengthening of the bows of our battleships as weight will admit, but it will for generations be understood that in the ram all is not gold that glitters. There is, however, always a special danger to us in advocating any changes in material, unless we do it side by side with a survey of all the consequences. No one can doubt, I think, that our battleships would not be such as they are if we had not for years concentrated our thoughts on the action of a single projectile on an armour plate of a given thickness measuring six feet by eight. We went on arguing up from that action, and building ships in accordance with it until we suddenly found that we had built them and armed them to maintain special forms of weakness which we are only now laboriously and painfully strengthening. So it is with the ram; and so it is with the torpedo. We cannot touch either of them in the way of development unless we consider carefully the consequent effect on our whole naval position and on our Imperial policy in its defence.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER OF 1884.

Mr. Chamberlain sends to the *Times* a letter which he has received from Mr. Duignan, to whom he wrote in 1884 the letter published by us last week:—"I take the opportunity," Mr. Chamberlain adds, "to point out that the suggestion made tentatively in the private letter to Mr. Duignan, dated December, 1884, is very similar to the plan discussed in 1885 with the full knowledge and approval of Mr. Gladstone, and generally known as 'the plan of a National Council.' Both contemplated the formation of an Irish Board of Council, which would have had nothing to do with the Judges, police, or criminal law, and would have been as completely under the control of the Imperial Parliament as the London County Council. I have only to add what I have already publicly stated —namely, that the exposure of Nationalists and their methods by the Parnell Commission has changed the opinion I held in 1885 as to the possibility of intrusting even these limited powers to the present representatives of the majority in Ireland."

Mr. Duignan's account of the incident is as follows :— "In November, 1881, when Parnell, Dillon, and others were imprisoned, I went to Ireland of my own motion; and you were good enough to give me, at my request, a latter of introduction to Mr. W. E. Forster, which obtained me many privileges—among others, the privilege of visiting the suspects. I never represented myself to anybody as your agent, but I showed the letter of introduction to some persons, as accounting for my visits. I saw Mr. Harrington at Galway, and had some interesting correspondence with him afterwards, but by no means on your account. "In December, 1884, I wrote you a long letter, containing the result of two journeys I had made to Ireland, to which you were good enough to reply in terms that induced me to ask you if I might make use of the letter. You replied that you would have no objection whatever to my showing it, also in confidence, to any leading politicians of the Irish party whose opinion on the subject might be valuable. This I did to probably fiftee or sixteen persons, and I forwarded you their replies You then (in February, 1885,) requested me to keep back your letter, and not show it to any more persons, and you add: 'We know generally how such a proposal would be regarded, and it is evident from Healy's letter that the simplest action may be misconstrued. The recent outrages and Parnell's speeches tend to make any practical efforts at reconciliation difficult, if not impossible.' You will probably remember that Mr. William O'Brien, at Birmingham, difficult in June, 1886, made some use of the letter, to my great regret. I had not communicated it to him and do not know his means of knowledge. "I have been to Ireland pretty nearly every year but never on your account—always for my own instruction. "I regret exceedingly that any of my Irish friend should have abused the confidence reposed in them."

Mr. Chamberlain, in his reply, says that his papers and correspondence with regard to the period in question are all locked up in Birmingham, but he has no doubt that the statements in Mr. Duignan's letter are exact in every particular.

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., has written a letter respecting this correspondence, in which he says :—

"I neither asked for nor received any confidflences from Mr. Chamberlain or Mr. Duignan. A lithographed copy of the letter was placed in my hands in the ordinary way of business as a member of the committee of the National League in reference to Mr. Chamberlain's proposed visit to Ireland in the early part of 1885. At least twelve lithographed copies of this so-called 'private correspondence' were distributed among members of the committee of the League. The letter was not solictted by us. It was not even marked private. It was not communicated to me under any seal of secrecy. Applications had been received by us for letters of introduction for Mr. Chamberlain and a brother Cabinet Minister to secretaries of the branches of the National League in Cork and Tipperary and elsewhere, with reference to their projected political tour in Ireland. Rightly or wrongly, some of my colleagues of the committee of the League, like myself, distrusted Mr. Chamberlain. We felt ourselves obliged to intimate publicly in *United Ireland* our suspicion that the contemplated trip was an attempt to exploit the Irish cause for purposes of his own. As I understood at the time, the lithographed letter was written and circulated for the purpose of giving us a definite assurance that Mr. Chamberlain was substantially in sympathy with the national claims, and that he would go to Ireland pledged to the establishment of a national elective assembly which would have uncontrolled power over the land question, and the education question, and over local taxation without any interference from Imperial Parliament. I never regarded these proposals as a guilty secret. Mr. Chamberlnin's friends have rummaged the private documents of every branch of the National League before the Parnell Commission, in the search for the smallest material to the discredit of our movement. It is worthy of his incomparable coolness to profess to be scandalized at our reminding him of the fact that the most implacable enemy of the Home Rule Bill is a gentleman who, of his own motion, approached the leaders of the League in 1885 with Home Rule proposals more sweeping, and certainly more objectionable to English sentiment, than those of Mr. Gladstone's Bill. As a matter of fact, of course, Mr. Chamberlain's complaint of breach of confidence, like his present Home Rule attitude, is only a second thought. In a letter to the *Birmingham Daily Post*, on March 19, 1888 (before I had published a line of the Duignan letter), Mr. Chamberlain said :—'The private letter to which Mr. O'Brien refers has, I believe, been published, and, as far as I am concerned, is, in its entirety, public property.

"There was no breach of confidence on my part. Was there none on the part of the Cabinet Minister who wrote a letter of such tremendous gravity to the Irish leaders, as we suspected then and as we know now, without the cognizance of his own colleagues in the Cabinete? The committee of the National League were satisfied as to the adequacycy of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, but doubtful of the policy of putting the Irish cause into his keeping. According to the best information we could obtain, he was engaged at the time in breaking up the Liberal Ministry of which he was a member, dishing Lord Hartington and his brother 'arm-chair politicians,' and superannuating Mr. Gladstone; and he was preparing to step into his leader's shoes with a solid band of Irish auxiliaries at his back. Wisely or unwisely, we did not believe that the Irish cause would be served by our engaging in what Mr. Chamberlain's letter happily describes as 'a political intrigue' to set Mr. Gladstone aside and to consttitute Mr. Chamberlain our national apostle. *United Ireland* continued to discountenance Mr. Chamberlain's projected tour. It was abandoned. Mr. Chamberlain went to Scotland instead of to Ireland in 1885, and promulgated an 'unauthorized programme' of a different character from that which he had previously planned for Ireland in his encyclical to Mr. Duignan."

"Mr. Chamberlain would now have us believe that 'the exposure of the Nationalists and their methods by the Parnell Commission had changed the opinion I held in 1835 as to the possibility of (I revert to the Duignan letter) 'transferring the consideration and solution of the land question and the education question entirely to an Irish board altogether independent of English Government influence.' Dates are unfortunately fatal to this explanation. The Pigott forged letters were published on May 2, 1887. 'Parnellism and Crime'—containing every charge and bit of evidence afterwards investigated by the Parnell Commission—was advertised broadcast throughout England in that year. Eight months afterwards, on March 19, 1888, while the Parnell Commission Bill was before the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain in his letter to the *Birmingham Daily Post*, wrote :—'The (Duignan) letter contains the germ of a proposal which was elaborated and adopted by Mr. Parnell and approved by the leading members of his party. It was subsequently known as the scheme for the National Councils, and if Mr. O'Brien and his friends are now prepared to revert to it and to abandon more ambitious projects they will find me still prepared to give it a careful consideration.' I immediately closed with this offer. In a letter to the *Birmingham Daily Post*, dated March 20, 1888, I referred with the utmost satisfaction to Mr. Chamberlain's renewed offer to transfer the consideration and solution of the land end education questions entirely to an Irish Board altogether independent of English Government influence, and I added, 'If, as his present letter intimates, Mr. Chamberlain is still willing to discuss the powers of an Irish Parliament upon such a basis with the leader of the Liberal party and with our own leader, he may rest assured that he will be spared any prolongation of newspaper controversy on my part.' Here we have the proposals of the Duignan letter distinctly brought down to the date of March 20, 1888, nearly twelve months after the publication of the forged letters, as to which Mr. Chamberlain himself said in the House of Commons on July 24, 1888: 'If they are forged letters, and should be successfully shown to be base forgeries, all the rest of the case, whatever it may be, will be so prejudiced that I much doubt whether the public will pay much attention to it.' The letters were successfully shown to be forgeries. The only thing which Mr. Chamberlain now knows which he did not know on March 20, 1888, is the finding of the three Judges acquitting the Irish members of every charge of guilty knowledge of crime laid against them. Does he really expect any man, woman, or child in the United Kingdom to believe that it was the reading of that verdict which converted him from a Home Ruler more advanced than Mr. Gladstone to an Anti-Home Ruler more furious than Mr. Johnston, of Ballykibeg?"—*Times.*

ADMIRAL HORNBY ON THE "VICTORIA" DISASTER.

THE COLLISION COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED.

ADMIRAL SIR G. PHIPPS HORNBY, G. C.B., contributes a highly interesting article to the *United Service Magazine* for August, on the sad loss of the Victoria. The gallant admiral commences by saying that the chief actors in the catastrophe were the first admiral of the day in our service and two captains who are second to none on the captains' list. "If in such hands we cannot control circumstances, in whose hands," he asks, "shall we be safe?" As to the condition of Admiral Tryon's health, Sir Phipps Hornby says:—

Every one who knew and esteemed George Tryon, as he was known and esteemed by those with whom he served, must feel that though bodily he was present on the afternoon of June 22 last, the Guiding Brain that made him so dear to us was absent. A man more clear than he in his ideas, and more justly tenacious of them, could hardly be met. The last weakness of which he could be accused would be vacillation. But on that afternoon we find him ordering a certain distance for his columns to be apart. Some one suggests another distance, and it is accepted. Then it is changed again, and so on. Why such vacillation? Further, in the admirable exercises that he introduced for expediting movements, he was most careful and emphatic to impress on all captains the necessity for preserving accurately the proper distance of columns. But in his orders for distances on that day he followed no known rule; neither eight cables nor six were proper with the number of ships in his guiding column.

Some people ask, "How can this be accounted for?" Writing from personal experience of the average quantity of fever that falls to the lot of a naval officer, it is very easily accounted for. I have often felt unable to write an ordinary letter on business, and yet with a strong objection to lie by. I believe such feelings are common. We know Sir George had been suffering very lately from fever; and I happen to have had painful evidence of how virulent Mediterranean fever has been during the last two years. I have no doubt he was so suffering, and gave his orders in complete forgetfulness. Suggestions have been made in the irresponsible press to the effect that his staff ought to have put him under restraint. It is not necessary to discuss such unprecedented and high-handed fancies. His staff did their duty in suggesting a wider disposal of the columns. There was nothing in his manner, so far as the reports show, to lead his officers to think he was incapable; and natural and proper respect prevented them from hesitating to obey his orders. Moreover, there was room to avoid a collision if the signal and general instructions had been obeyed.

The signal instructions have from all time directed that in no case should a ship attempt to maintain a particular position in a fleet at the risk of a collision, and the old instruction on this point was emphatic. This threw the burden of avoidance on the Camperdown, for she was leading the left column while the Victoria was leading the right. There appears to me to have been an absence of that spirit of mutual assistance, and also of the friendly banter, that used to characterise the Mediterranean in years gone by. He adds, "I am confident that if, while serving in the last-named rank (as admiral), "I had had the misfortune to make such a mistake, with hardly an exception each captain would have kept clear of the flagship, though several, and my good comrade George Tryon at their head, would have shaved the flagship so near as, to use the appropriate phrase, 'to take a rise out of the chief.'"

Speaking of Sir George Tryon's successor, Admiral Seymour, Sir Phipps Hornby says:—They have lost a Chief who they know can never be surpassed, but he may be equalled. The Admiralty have taken the best means in their power to insure such a consummation. If George Tryon showed us how to hide ships that he wished to send concealed to sea under an electric ray, Michael Seymour showed us a still more important thing—namely, that after George Tryon had got his whole fleet to sea he was impotent to fulfil his first wish, that is to find the enemy, because he was not provided with proper ships to obtain intelligence. It is nearly one hundred years since Nelson wrote that "Want of frigates"—that is, of proper scouting ships—"would be found written on his heart." We profess still to reverence him, and to believe in him as the best teacher we ever had; but our acts do not endorse our professions. It has been very rightly said by a late First Lord of the Admiralty that no ironclad is complete unless she is accompanied by two light and fast ships; but a late Navy List shows ten ironclads to thirteen light vessels in the Mediterranean. Arithmetic is, perhaps, a detail that has not been studied.

Admiral Hornby concludes his article as follows :—

It looks to an old Mediterranean cruiser as if two things were wanting: first, the quick appreciation of facts that comes from continuous work in large squadrons; and secondly, the celerity of individual movement for which Sir George was striving.

They who loved and reverenced him—that is, every man who ever served with or under him—will exert themselves to the utmost to practise that precision of movement in ships which insures safety, and the rapidity that insures efficiency; so will they both carry out his living wish.

THE SCOTTISH ARTS' SOCIETY.

MR. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, the Honorary Secretary in India of the Royal Association for Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, has received intimation by the mail of yesterday, from the Secretary in Edinburgh, that the annual general meeting for the distribution of the Prize Works of Art will be held about the 26th July, as soon as possible, after which a full report of the proceedings on that occasion will be sent to Bombay. The engravings, &c., for subscribers the Secretary expects to send as early in the month of September as possible.

About the engravings we have the pleasure to reproduce extract from the *Scottish Leader* of July 15 :—

Royal Association for Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland.

Extract from the *Scottish Leader* of July 15th, 1893.

New Etching by Mr. Hole.

We have just had submitted to us an unfinished but nearly completed proof of the etching which is now being executed by Mr. William Hole, R. S. A., and which is to form the next Presentation Work for members of the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland.

On a spacious copper, 28 in. by 15 in., this accomplished and vigorous etcher has produced a transcript of very unusual force and fidelity, from the great Velasquez, at one time in the possession of the Duke of Arcos, and so long a chief treasure of Longford Castle, whence it was acquired by the National Gallery, London; one of the three pictures—"The Ambassadors of Holbein, and a fine Maroni, were the others—for which a sum of £35,000 was expended in 1890, the picture of which subscribers will soon have the opportunity of acquiring so remarkable a reproduction portrays Adrian Pulido-Pareja, "Admiral of the Fleet of New Spain," believed to be the same person as the Captain of the name who first acquired celebrity in the defence of Fontarabia against Richelien's forces under Conde and Archbishop Sourdis of Bordeaux and the final rout of the French attacking force. In the picture we see the isolated figure of the Admiral, standing, in a simple pose, one hand holding his hat, the other grasping his baton of command, against a back-ground swept clear of all irrelevant or distracting detail. The face of the man dominates everything, a face of sternness and strength, a face disclosing a nature, animal indeed, and unscrupulous, but a face evincing power and an iron will, the face of a man born inevitably to command. The details of the costume are of extreme richness and beauty; those who know the picture itself will remember the elaboration of the sleeves and of the broad lace collar, and the wonderful part that the flashes of red in the plume and the irontints in the ribbons at the knee play in the colour-scheme, as relieved against the black of hat, hose and doublet. The portrait is an unsurpassable example of its painter; and when we have said that, we have said also that it is unsurpassable in handling, in tone, for its masterly group and unerring portraying of human character. Mr. Hole's reproduction has done admirable justice to the superb original; and the simplicity, concentration, and broad massing of the composition will render the framed plate a singularly effective subject for wall decoration. On the completion of the etching we shall probably be able to criticise it somewhat more in detail, and to enter on some general consideration of Mr. Hole's career and characteristics as an etcher.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Sir Richard Temple has recorded his experiences as a Member of Parliament from 1886 to 1892, and under the title of "Life in Parliament," will publish them through Mr. Murrey in the course of a few weeks, the book being now in the printer's hands. It will be found to be a bright account of the hard work, a man has to do whilst in the House of Commons, and Sir Richard also writes on the various important episodes during the period he has sat there. The statement that "Life in Parliament" will be an autobiography is entirely erroneous.

Two other important books will be issued by Mr. Murray in the early autumn. The first, "A Memoir of the late Duke of Clarence," has been written, with the sanction of the Prince of Wales, by Mr. James Edmund Vincent. Some private correspondence and various documents and personal papers have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Vincent, but the Prince of Wales will not contribute to the volume. The second book, the Earl of Dunmore's narrative of a year's expedition on horseback and on foot through Kashmir Western Thibet, Chinese Tartary, and Russian Central Asia, to be entitled "The Pamirs," will contain a very large number of pictures drawn by the traveller, of which "The Home of the Ovis Poli" will be found to be one of the best. Lord Dunmore started on his tour with Major Roche, and, through influence in the Russian Court, was permitted to visit this rigion. His companion, having no such passport, was compelled to return home.

A work specially designed for the use of those connected with and interested in the sanitary aspects of water sppuly will be published by Messrs. Longmans in the autumn. It is entitled "Micro organisms in water: Their Significance, Indentification, and Removal, together with an account of the bacteriological methods involved in their investigation,' and has been written by Professor Percy Frankland, assisted by his wife. The volume "Studies on some New Micro-organisms obtained from Air," written by them, and issued some time back, obtained considerable recognition.

The first of a series of 'Short Manuals of Canon Law,' edited by Mr. Oswald J. Reichel, some time Viec-Principal of Cuddesden College, will be issued on August 1, dealing with the Cannon Law of the Sacraments. The second number will treat of the Law of Baptism, and among others to follow are those of the Law of the Eucharist, of Penance, of Order, and of Matrimony. It is stated that 'not only will the law be laid down, but references will be given to authorities for every statement, so that readers may be able to verify the Law for themselves.' Mr. John Hodges will publish the series.

Mr. Julian Sturgis's new tragedy, 'Count Julian,' will be published in a short time. The plot and scenes are laid in Spain, during the period when that country was fighting against the Moors. A few months ago there were hopes that it would be brought out at a West-end theatre, but these have been frustrated, chiefly owing to the theatrical depression. There are, we believe, ten characters in the play, which deals largely with an incident in Spanish history. Mr. Sturgis, it will be remembered, wrote the libretto of Sir Arthur Sullivan's 'Ivanhoe,' with which the late Royal English Opera was opened, and he is also the author of 'The Comedy of a Country House.'

The biography of Mr. John Macgregor (Rob Roy, who died a twelvemonth since, is expected to be ready for publication about the end of the year. It ought to be an interesting work, for Mr. Macgregors career was active and varied. At the age of twenty he wrote and sketched for 'Punch' was present at the Revolution in Paris when the 'Citizen King' fled to England, and in later life travelled in most of the countries of the East and visited the United States. In 1865 he made his first voyage in the 'Rob Roy' canoe, his log-book appearing in the following year. He was one of the representatives of Greenwich on the first two School Boards of London, and was largely occupied with philanthropical work till his death.

Mr. Macgregor's family have entrusted the biography to Mr. Edwin Hodder, who will write it with his usual sympathy for this type of hero. Mr. Hodder would seem to find biography writing much to his taste. He was better known, up to a few years ago, as a writer for the young, generally of tales of a more or less religious cast, and, as Old Merry, edited an annual for boys and girls. Then he was commissioned to write the "Life of the Seventh Lord Shaftesbury for Messrs. Cassell. This big work—for it ran to three substantial volumes—gave its author a decided vogue as a biographer of men engaged in philanthropical and charitable enterprise, and was soon succeeded by memoirs of Mr. Samuel Morley, Sir George Burns, the founder of the great shipping house, and Mr. George Fife Angas, the "father and founder" of the colony of South Australia.

The Scottish University Commissioners have taken an important step in issuing an ordinance for the foundation of Professor-ships of History at the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. At present the Scottish 'alumnus' has to take his history in homœopathic doses, usually dealt out to him by the Professor of Literature. The need of a Chair for the systematic and philosophic study of history has long been felt at both universities, and the action of the commissioners is sure to meet with the enthusiastic approval of all Scottish educationists. The salary to be paid to each professor is £900, and, in addition, there is an endowment of £500 to each, regulated by special ordinance, and paid out of the general university fund.

A volume which will soon be issued from the Dublin University Press will give all that is best in the historical, speculative, and critical writings of William Archer Butler. It will be published under the editorial care of Dr. Robert Perceval Graves, who contributes a biography and introduction. Butler's most important works were of posthumous publication, and his poems—for the most part written for "Blackwood," the "Dublin University," and other magazines—have never been collected. Dr. Graves was a contemporary of Butler's at Trinity College, Dublin, and fifty years ago, when a curate at Windermere, brought the Irish divine and Wordsworth together. Among the distinguished party which met Butler on that occasion were Archdeacon Hare and the great mathematician, Sir Wm. Rowan Hamilton, whose biography Dr. Graves wrote a couple of years ago. Dr. Graves, who is principal of the Alexander College, Dublin, is the uncle of the Irish poet, Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves.

Messrs. Gay and Bird will issue a novel in three volumes, by Mr. T. Duthie-Lisle, entitled "The Heirloom; or, the Descent of Vernwood Manor,"—Towards the end of September a new volume of essays on "Men and Books," by Agnes Repplier, will be published.—Messrs. Sampson Low will issue in a few days an album of fifty photogravure pictures of Norway, taken by Mr. Paul Lange, the descriptive text having been written by Mr. E. J. Goodman.—Mr. Stanford is about to publish a map of the naval manœuvres.—"A Conflict of Evidence," by Dr. Rodrigues Ottolengui, will be issued by Messrs. Putnam.—Messrs. Remington are preparing to bring out a volume of seven stories by Miss Helene Gingold.—Mr. C. F. Keary's novel, "The Two Lancrofts," will be published in three volumes by Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine on Tuesday, and a volume of "Tales of New England," by Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, some of which have not previously been issued. The same firm are also on the eye of publishing a collection of stories by Mr. Jonathan Sturges, who, by the way, will be in London next week, entitled "The First Supper and Other Episodes."

Of the Last Cruise of the "Teal," By Leigh Ray. (Digby, Long and Co.) A contemporary writes.—It is seldom that one comes across a book describing a somewhat adventurous yachting cruise, written without any apparent effort and yet entertaining throughout, in spite of the frequent interspersions of nautical "lingo." The three young men—why should nearly all parties on exciting adventures bent consist of three persons?—are introduced to the reader as the skipper, the mate, and "H. G.," and their experiences are not likely to gain many recruits in the art of small-boat sailing. But their accounts of what took place on that memorable journey, when the "Teal" made her adieux as a craft, can hardly fail to prove entertaining to the reader. We have found them so, and will venture to say that others will.

"Elliot Stock"—Although a melancholy strain for the most part pervades Miss Sigerson's verses, there is a freshness and vigour about them which cannot fail to make them acceptable to the reader. In most of the poems a pretty idea has been conceived, and in treatment of the various themes the poetess is successful. The first item, "The Path of Life," is telling an impressive, the long metre being maintained with a perfect swing and rhythm throughout, and "The Moth" is another excellent, yet simple, set of verses. For pathos, "Weary," on p. 119, perhaps bears away the palm, and is as dainty as it is tuneful. Indeed, throughout the whole volume Miss Sigerson shows excellent workmanship.

Sin and Redemption, by Joh Garnier ("Elliot Stock"), is a religious work, the arguments of which are on an entirely orthodox basis. Starting from this standpoint, the writer, in consecutive and clever argument, touches upon the origin of evil, spiritual death, spiritual life, and the Cross of Christ. These sections of the work can only appeal to Christian believers. but in four appendices Mr. Garnier discusses some of the points raised in the Agnostic theory. There is much within its pages that will allure the deep thinker and reader on Christian subjects.

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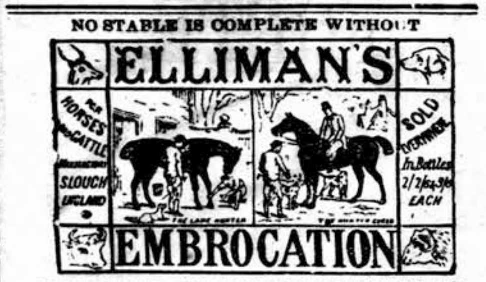

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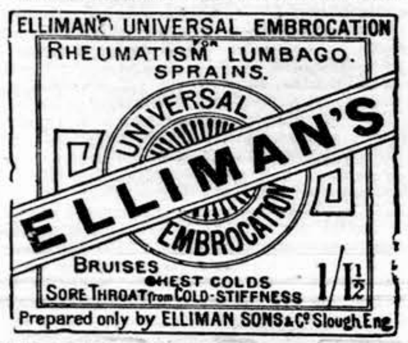
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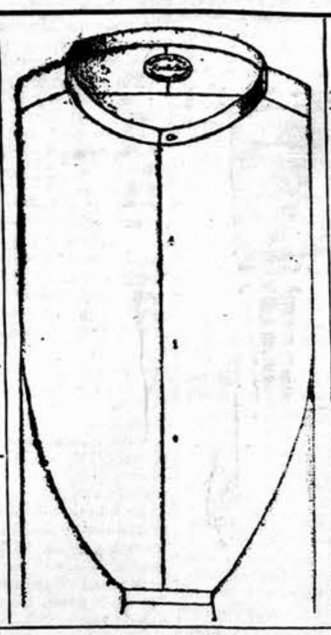

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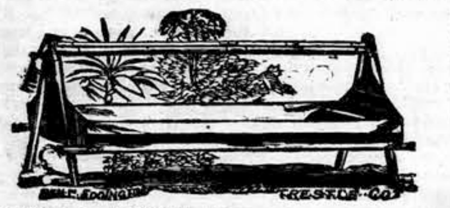

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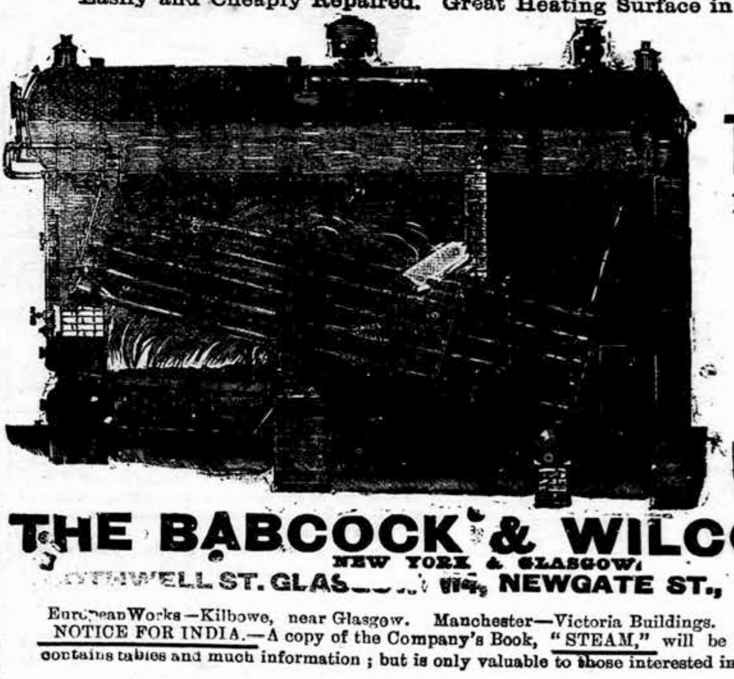

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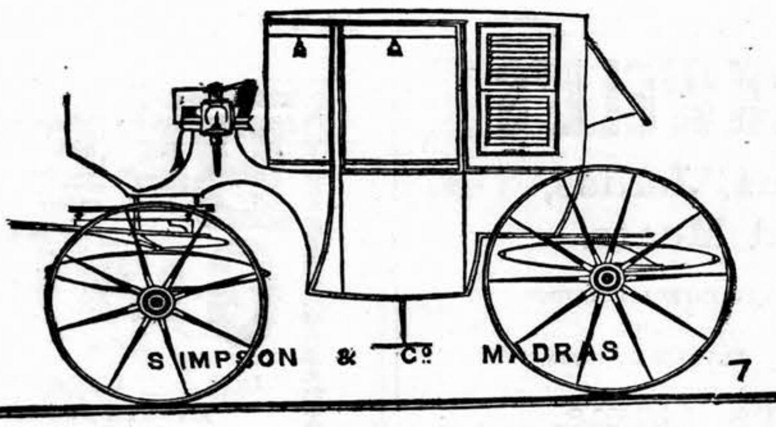

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